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FAYETTEVILLE N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1886.

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A Hindu Legend.

"O, Brahma—dear Brahma!" the mountain once cried.
"What ill have I done to be always denied
The verdure that mocks me below?
My life is a failure. Ah, why had I birth
To be shrouded in mantles of snow?"

"Dear child of my love!" came the voice in reply,
"To thee hath been given a portion too high
For the gladness that smiles on the moor.
Beloved of Brahma, He clothed thee in white
To crown thee with grandeur, with heaven's own light,
With a majesty born to endure."

So runneth the legend—and added thereto
A sweet, simple moral, dear readers, for you
Who wonder at Fortune's caprice.
High Brahma is just! He metes out to each
The gifts that are wisest, and lofty minds reach
Past beauty to infinite peace!

—*E. E. Brown.*

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

News Notes from Various Parts of the Country.

The soldiers of the German army are accused of taking socialism in their beer.

Wade's *Fiber and Fabric* reports the invention of a machine that sews buttons on.

Secretary Swank's report shows 800,000 tons of American steel rails ordered for delivery in 1887.

The new $2 silver certificates are all ready for distribution. They are just twice as attractive as the $1 certificates, in the opinon of thrifty critics.

The agents of a Paris insurance company have received instructions to decline taking risks on the lives of people who are in the habit of dyeing hair or beard.

Isaac Murphy, the colored American jockey, is the nearest approach we have to Fred Archer, his annual earnings being placed at from ten to fifteen thousand dollars.

The public has paid for Appleton's "American Cyclopædia" and its various editions, including annual supplements, nearly $15,000,000. The number of sets sold is 129,090, aggregating 2,600,000 volumes.

The ancient church of St. Mary Magdalen, in Knight Rider street, London, was partially destroyed by fire on the 2nd inst. The same fire completely destroyed four warehouses on the same street. The total loss amounts to $500,000.

Senator Jones, the infatuated Senator from Florida, cannot be induced to leave Detroit. His son has just made his third visit to him trying to induce him to return to his home, but he has met with no success.

Very interesting and extensive remains of a Greek city have been discovered on the banks of the Dnieper, including regular streets, elegant architectural fragments, utensils, &c. From the coins found, the place is pretty clearly identified as the lost city of Olbid.

A dispatch from Charleston under date of Dec. 2nd says: There were eight shocks of earthquake at Summerville last night and this morning. There was a severe shake at Columbia at 8 o'clock this morning, and two slight disturbances in Charleston, one about one o'clock and one at 8 this morning. The shocks in Charleston made more noise than shakes. No damages are reported from any quarter.

Charleston is filled with smoke from forest fires in the surrounding country. Telegraph wires are down on the line of the Northeastern road, but the full extent of damage is not known. The village of Pinopolis, Berkeley county, narrowly escaped destruction. Mrs. Kate Porcher's dwelling house and a number of barns and farm houses were burned. Fires are said to be generally under control, having burned out. Large bodies of turpentine woods were destroyed, and the loss will be heavy.

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* of the 2nd inst., says: The most sensational, as well as the heaviest defalcation, which has taken place in Chicago in many years—probably during its commercial history—has just been brought to light. Miner T. Ames, the millionaire coal merchant, is the victim, and Theodore S. Mize, his confidential book-keeper and cashier, and secretary of the Chicago & Minonk Coal and Coke company, at No 142 La Salle street, is the perpetrator of the robbery, that is estimated at $100,000, and may exceed that amount.

A circular has just been issued by the national committee of the united labor organizations, containing a declaration of their principles and the objects of the industrial movement to form a national union labor party at a convention to be held at Cincinnati February 22, 1887. Among the representatives appointed to represent the various organizations is John R. Winston, of North Carolina. The circular or pamphlet sets forth that the representatives renounce all other political parties to the end that legitimate labor may be emancipated and the government be restored to the people. The plan of organization contemplates the appointment of an organizer for each state and territory in the Union, the state organizer to appoint a district organizer for each congressional district in his state, and the district organizer to appoint local organizers. The basis of representation gives each congressional district one representative for each of the following orders or organizations in such districts: knights of labor, trades unions, greenback labor party, farmers' alliance, grangers and patrons of husbandry, anti-monopoly leagues, peoples' party, farmers' and laborers' cooperative union, agricultural wheels, soldiers' organizations and all other organizations which endorse and subscribe to "the new declaration of independence."

JUST FROM THE CONGO.

STANLEY TELLS OF KINKY HEADS AND VERY BIG RIVERS.

Natives Who are not Hungering for Fat Missionaries, but Will Receive Them Kindly—A Chatty and Famous Explorer Telling About His Adventures.

From the New York Star.

Henry M. Stanley, the great African explorer, arrived late Friday night on the steamer *Aller*, and is stopping at the Everett House. Mr. Stanley is about 5 feet 9 inches tall, rather stout, with a determined, sun-browned face that bears the imprint of twenty years of exposure to African suns.

Mr. Stanley is here to tell Americans what he knows about Africa, and to do it he will deliver a series of lectures in the big cities of the Union.

"Yes," he said yesterday. "The Congo is a great river; indeed, it is the gate that leads to the vast, rich interior of Africa." Mr. Stanley is a fluent talker, and now and then he speaks with the broad Welsh accent which betrays his nationality. Even Africa, where he has spent twenty years, failed to efface his early Welsh training.

The lower Congo basin, he said, covered an area of 900,000 square miles, and for a great part is protected by mountain ranges. Vessels of 1,600 tons can sail up the lower part of it 200 miles, and the largest ocean steamer ever built can steam up forty miles from its mouth. He even estimated the amount of water—200,000,000 gallons—which he said poured into the broad Atlantic at every pulsation the river made, lasting only a second, yet so great was the disturbance that the effect it had on the ocean was easily discernible 300 miles at sea. He put the total length of the Congo from his latest exploration at 3,200 miles, and the only danger which Europeans had to fear was the climate, which is truly equatorial.

"But the natives are savage and uncivilized?" asked the reporter.

Mr. Stanley only smiled. "That's a mistake," he replied. "The natives are not chronically hostile, and do not oppose civilized people. They treat foreigners well; in fact they welcome strangers, but they don't like colonists. Anybody can get along with them, but above all you must avoid encroaching on their domestic rights."

Talking of the habits of the natives, Mr. Stanley said they were unusually severe in punishing thieves. He once saw two men buried up to their necks in the sand, and when he asked the chief of the tribe what offence they had committed, he was told that they had stolen a small quantity of salt the day before. Mr. Stanley gives the natives a splendid reputation for peacefulness. They often build their villages, which contain from 200 to 40,000 inhabitants, on the four corners of a square, and set apart a spot in the centre for a market place, where in certain seasons of the year they meet and exchange their wares. He told amusing stories of the habits of the natives, who are very fond of showy attire.

He said it was not unusual to see a chief strut about with an old plug hat and a coat that perhaps outlived its usefulness on the back of General Wolseley. These completed his raiment. On one occasion when he wished to get some fruit for his party he traded off a number of old newspapers, which the natives thought were cloth, for a load of supplies that were worth hundreds of pounds. Like civilized people, the dwellers on the Nile and Congo drink strong liquor made of palm leaves and the juice of corn prepared with sugar cane, that resembles stale beer in taste. Although practicing fetich rites, the Africans encourage missionaries as long as they refrain from making explorations, at which time they incurred the enmity of the remote tribles and took the chances of being served up on a toast. Any man with a stock of condemned army uniforms full of brass buttons could make a fortune in Africa.

The natives are simple-minded and truthful, and readily believe anything told them, and if they extended the hand of friendship to a foreigner they always kept faith with him. As a remarkable phase of civilization, Mr. Stanley imparted the startling information that the African savages had learned much from their European visitors and imitated their customs. For instance, many tribes have risen to a high grade of African etiquette by using knives and forks, and comb their hair and frequently wash themselves in the hot season. They even know something about cutlery, and can tell a good Sheffield blade from a cheap Connecticut jack-knife. As soon as a boy is old enough to walk he wants a knife, and it costs his indulgent father three or four goats or a couple of barrels of palm oil to gratify the desire. The son makes up for his extravagant habits by taking care of the seat of his pants, which he never wears out.

Mr. Stanley shuddered to think of the probable fate of the small boy when the Yankee trader shall appear in Africa with a load of Winchesters and flint-lock muskets. Mr. Stanley is very anxious to see a railroad built around the cataracts of the Congo, which is the only thing necessary, in his opinion, to open up the wealth of the country. English and Belgian capitalists are now surveying the country, and the capital necessary to build the railroad is already promised.

Mr. Stanley has no idea of going back again, but he alludes to Africa as possessing an attraction such as the Arctic explorer says seizes the European after a short sojourn in that cheerless clime.

Mr. Stanley disclaims all acquaintance with Colonel Chaille-Long, who has abused him before the English Geographical Society. He has never met the Colonel, and says he will not enter into any controversy with him. While in Africa he received word from London calling his attention to the existence of a lake which Long claimed as being fifteen miles long and seven wide. He named it Victoria Lake. Mr. Stanley had been over the ground before and proved that Long had mistaken a small arm of the lake for the main body of water. Mr. Stanley says he sailed around Victoria Lake in fifty-six days, and estimated its area at 21,500 square miles.

Mr. Stanley will return to England in March, when a presentation of the freedom of the city, which is a formidable document encased in a solid silver casket, and a banquet will be given him by the Lord Mayor and the members of the Geographical Society of London. He may also lecture there. Last night the great explorer was dined by the Lotos Club, and to-day he will take a ride and see the city.

PRACTICAL HELP FOR IRELAND

A Philanthropic Lady of London Establishes Cottage Industries in Donegal.

In the *Century* for December Mrs. Ernest Hart of London gives an account of the establishment of cottage industries in Donegal, from which we take the following extract: "A brave, simple, independent and penurious people are these Donegal peasantry, and work we determined to give them. But how? Could poor, far-away Donegal compete with the thousand mills of Bedford and Manchester? Reflection on the peculiar conditions and capabilities of a peasantry rooted in the soil, but willing to work at home industries, bade me hope; and in spite of wise political economists who told me I could not put back the clock, that I was attempting the impossible, I determined to try to revive, with the aid of the modern influences of art and science, the old cottage industries which once flourished among these people. A Donegal 'farm' consists of from five to ten acres of bog-land that has to be reclaimed, and the 'farmer' migrates in the summer to England or Scotland as a farm-laborer; if during the long winter months of enforced agricultural idleness he and his family could be employed at some industry that could be pursued at home, it would, I thought, be sufficient to lift the family out of destitution, and the recurrent spring famines would be forestalled. What could the people do? They could spin, weave, knit, embroidor, sew and make lace. Spinning was and is still done on the primitive large wheel, the wheel being turned with one hand, while the thread is manipulated with the other. The carding was careless and the thread uneven; the weaving was slovenly done in narrow looms which have not even the flying shuttle, and the rough gray cloth made had no sale in the large towns.

There were, however, many excellent knitters, as the knitting industry, owing to the cheapness of labor, had survived; but embroidery or 'sprigging' had been killed outright by Swiss machine competition. To make a long story short, I set to work to remedy these defects and to find a market for the goods. I sent yarn and wool and patterns, with careful and minute instructions, into the mountain villages; I established agencies in the most remote districts; I insisted on the exact fulfillment of orders, and gave technical information about dyeing, washing, weaving, etc.; and now, after three years' steady cultivation of these industries, homespuns, made entirely by hand, are turned out of the village looms, which compete with the Scotch in texture, quality and price, and which are bought by Poole and other fashionable tailors, as well as patronized and worn by Mr. Parnell. The peasants also produce hand-knitted hosiery and gloves, which have taken the highest awards, delicate hand-sewed under-linen for trousseaux and outfits, and needle-point laces fit for bridal dresses. The benefit to the people is not only in the money which now comes into these poverty-stricken villages, but also in the impetus thus given to Irish home industries and the encouragement to good work. These forgotten peasant folk have been brought into communication with the outside world; they have been lifted out of their despair, and have been taught that by intelligent industry they also can claim a position as workers in the world."

Iron in Old Times.

The supply of iron in India, as far back as 1,500 years, seems to have been well-nigh unlimited. The iron pillar of Delhi is a single piece of wrought-iron measuring fifty feet in length and weighing not less than seventeen tons, and is a most remarkable work for such a country as India at so early a period. How so large a mass of iron was forged we cannot tell, and one is almost forced to the conclusion, when brought face to face with the great works of this character, that the ancients, in iron and steel manufacture and in engineering, must have known and practiced much that we know and practice now. Inventions possibly have been found, and have been lost, and have been found again, and we are practicing now, thousands of years later, what our predecessors actually accomplished thousands of years earlier. Be that as it may, the influence of the discovery of iron on the progress of art and science cannot be over-estimated. India has very much more than repaid any advantage which she may have derived from the early civilized communities of the West, in being the first to supply these same Western communities with iron and steel. China, also, had probably as early a knowledge of the use of iron as India, and had a very special advantage over the latter empire.

The Night Life of Young Men.

One night often destroys a whole life. The leakage of the night keeps the day forever empty. Night is sin's harvest time. More sin and crime are committed in one night than in all the days of the week. This is more emphatically true of the city than of the country. The street lamps, like a file of soldiers with torch in hand, stretch away in long lines on either sidewalk; the gay colored transparencies are ablaze with attractions: the saloon and billiard halls are brilliantly illuminated; music sends forth its enchantment; the gay company begins to gather at the haunts and houses of pleasure: the theatres are wide open, the mills of destruction are grinding health, honor, happiness, hope out of a thousand lives. The city under the gaslight is not the same as under God's sunlight. The allurements and perils and pitfalls of night are a hundred fold deeper and darker and more destructive. Night life in our cities is a dark problem, whose depths and abysses and whirlpools make us start back with horror.

During a dense fog a Mississippi steamer took landing. A traveler, anxious to go ahead, came to the unperturbed manager of the wheel, and asked why they stopped. "Too much fog. Can't see the river." "But you can see the stars overhead." "Yes," replied the urbane pilot; "but until the biler busts we ain't going that way." The passenger went to bed.

Caleb Cushing once marked 5,000 errors in a new edition of Webster's Dictionary that had been presented to him by the editor, saying, that for a work of its size, it was tolerably free from mistakes.

In New York city there are between 3,000 and 5,000 Chinamen.

STARVING BUT PROUD.

DEATH OF A CONFEDERATE GENERAL'S WIDOW IN A TENEMENT.

Her Last Penny was Gone and the Larder was Empty When Death Came.

From the New York Star.

Mrs. Margaret Jerome, the widow of General Jerome, the dashing Confederate officer, died Thanksgiving eve, and on the next day her body was taken to the Morgue, where it still was last evening, with the probability that to-day it would be buried in Potter's Field. Mrs Jerome was 70 years old, and the last few years of her life were spent in the direst poverty. She died on the top floor of the tenement house No. 114 Goerck street. One day in March last two small boys brought a very small stove and also a small-sized iron bedstead and an old hair trunk to the house mentioned. Behind them walked a small old woman, with hair as white as cotton. The stove, beadstead, trunk and woman were evicted from a house in Madison street, near Seammel street, for the non-payment of $11 rent. The landlady roundly cursed the little old lady, who made no reply. She was very glad to get off so cheaply. For $3 a month she domiciled herself in a room on the upper floor of No. 114 Goerck street and began life anew.

The little old lady was the sphinx of the neighborhood. She was the romance of Goerck street. Every night she boarded the green car that went by the door for a trip up town. She usually returned by 8:30 o'clock, but sometimes was away till 10 o'clock. This gave rise to rumors that she had wealthy sons up town, especially as she paid her rent in a lump instead of in installments, as many of the tenants do. Still, as she paid it in nickels and dimes, it was thought that she was not much wealthier than the rest after all, only she was a better manager. She refused all charity.

One day a good woman from a charitable society visited the neighborhood and asked the tenants on the ground floor for a list of the deserving poor in the building. Those honest people mentioned the top-floor inhabitant, and the visiting angel went to the nearest grocery and bought half a pound of sugar, half a pound of tea, a bundle of wood, a loaf of bread and a bucketful of coal. These necessary articles she piloted to the top floor and she knocked at the door. The old lady opened the door and saw at a glance the object of her caller and seemed to be insulted. In the most sarcastic language she waved the mistaken good woman and the grocer's boy down the first flight of stairs with the air of a duchess.

For a month before her death Mrs. Jerome did not go out of the house except to make necessary trips to the grocery. On the night before Thanksgiving she bolted and locked her door and stuffed cloth in the keyhole. Next day nobody stirred in that room, and the other tenants on the top floor missed their strange neighbor. The man in the front room of the ground floor was notified, as he always is when anything happens in the building, and he broke open the door. The occupant of the room was lying on the little bed, and had evidently been dead for twelve hours. Almost everything in the way of food had been exhausted. There were a few teaspoonfuls of sugar, a thimbleful or so of tea, but that was all. Not a cent could be found in the room. The little stove was cold, and had been so much longer than the body of its owner. The trunk was unlocked, and the girls and women who stood by opened wide their eyes at its treasures. There was a silk dress and a handsome shawl, and other good clothes not often seen in Goerck street. But all were old-fashioned, made in the style of thirty and forty years ago, and undoubtedly each article was worth far more than its money value in the eyes of the old lady. These things were repacked in the trunk and taken to the police station.

At first it was thought that Mrs. Jerome might have committed suicide, in fear that natural death might be many years off. The condition of the door also suggested suicide. But the suspicion proved to be unjust. The wife of the ground-floor tenant said her idea was that the old lady died from a broken heart. She was out of money and out of food, and got discouraged. It was not worth while to longer keep up the farce of living, and so she died. The only persons in the house to whom she in any way alluded to her past life were the tenants in the parlor of the building. She told the man in the first floor front that if it had not been for the cursed Northerners she would never have known the life she was then living. This and other things she said and hinted at gave color to the supposition that she was the widow of General Jerome, and she did not deny it. Not a scrap of paper which would dentify her was found after her death.

In her trunk were the monthly receipts for the rent she had paid since her advent into the building. These were made out in the name of Mrs. Jerome. No other written nor printed matter was found either in the trunk or in the dresses.

Deputy Coroner Jenkins desired to keep the body out of Potter's Field in the hope that it would be claimed by friends or by some kind-hearted person, but as none has appeared it will be buried to-day.

Pack the Lungs with Air.

Deep breathing and holding of the breath is an item of importance Persons of weak vitality find an uninterrupted succession of deep and rapid respiration so distressing that they are discouraged from persevering in the exercise. Let such persons take into the lungs as much air as they can at a breath, and hold it as long as they can, and they will find a grateful sense of relief in the whole abdominal region. Patience will increase ability to hold the breath and the capacity of the lungs, After a time the art may be learned of packing the lungs. This is done by taking and holding the long breath, and then forcing more air down the trachea by swallows of air. The operation may be described by that of a fish's month in water. To those who have never learned it, it will be suprising to what extent the lungs may be packed. Caution at first is needful, but later practice will warrant large use of the treatment. The whole thoraic and abdominal cavities will receive immediate benefit, and temperance in eating, good air and right exercise will bring wlcome improvement.

"The way of the transgressor is hard;" so, also, is the way of the upright man.

HE WOULD NOT PAY.

How the Good Mr. Hayes Repudiated a Political Debt

General George K. Nash, for many years chairman of the Ohio Republican State committee, narrated a humorous incident about Hayes' niggardness, after his usurpation of the Presidential seat, to a reporter of the Cincinnati *Sun*. It cost us a great deal of money, said he, to carry Ohio for Hayes, and we got badly in debt. After the election was over we found we owed $8,500 more than we had money in our treasury. This debt hung over the committees for a long time, and when the election for Governor came around, two years after the Presidential campaign, we still had this incumbrance on our hands. We had no money with which to pay it, and were greatly in need of money for the pending contest. It was finally agreed that I should go to Washington and solicit a contribution from Mr. Hayes, who had then drawn nearly $100,000 of his salary as President, an office given him by the Republican party. When I arrived at Washington I met General Grosvenor, who proposed to accompany me and aid so far as he could in obtaining the object of my mission. Mr. Hayes received us very cordially, and asked many questions as to what the committee was doing and the probable result of the election. From the manner of his conversation I concluded that he would tender a subscription without the asking, but not doing so after a long talk, I proceeded to make known to him what I wanted. I spoke very plainly and in as concise language as possible. He listened attentively, and when I had finished, after a moment's hesitation, he looked toward the window, quietly remarking, "Indeed, this is a very fine day," and then directed the conversation to other matters. Soon after, General Grosvenor suggested that we return, and we took our leave. Some time after, said General Nash, Mr. Richard Smith of the Cincinnati *Gazette* wrote me suggestions that Mr. Hayes ought to make a subscription of $5,000 to our committees. I answered Mr. Smith, simply saying: "I have been there; suppose you try." As no money ever reached the committee from that source, I conclude Mr. Smith either did not try, or got bluffed as General Grosvenor and myself had. When the election came off Mr. Hayes was on the Pacific coast. One of his clerks, Mr. Henry Morton, who had come to Ohio to vote, asked me to telegraph the President the grand result we had achieved. I plainly told Mr. Morton that I would do nothing of the kind; I did not propose to spend any money in telegraphing what we had done to a man who would neither be at home to vote nor contribute a dollar in aid of the election. "I was really in hopes," said General Nash, "that Mr. Morton would tell Hayes just what I said." Ex-Governor Foster stated to the writer a few years since that he put $20,000 into the election fund which made Mr. Hayes President, but when he (Foster) was candidate for Governor Mr. Hayes would not contribute a single dollar. It will not be hard to believe what Ex-Governor Foster and General Nash say of Hayes when it is remembered that while holding the office of President a $16 croquet set was puchased for his children and was charged to the general government.

What We Know About Meteors.

1. The luminous meteor tracks are in the upper part of the earth's atmosphere. Few if any, at a height greater than 100 miles, and few are seen below a height of 30 miles from the earth's surface, except in rare cases, where stones and iron fall to the ground. All these meteor tracks are caused by bodies which come into the air from without.

2. The velocities of the meteors in the air are incomparable with that of the earth in its orbit around the sun. It is not easy to determine the exact values of those velocities, yet they may be roughly stated as from 50 to 250 times the velocity of sound in the air, or of a cannon ball.

3. It is a necessary consequence of these velocities that the meteors move about the sun and not about the earth as the controlling body.

4. That our four comets are related to four periodic star showers, that come on the dates April 20th, August 10th, November 14th and November 27th. The meteoroids which have given us any one of these star showers constitutes a group, each individual of which moves in a path which is like that of the corresponding comet. The bodes are, however, now too far from one another to influence appreciably each other's motions.

5. The ordinary shooting stars in their appearance of phenomena do not differ essentially from the individuals in showers.

6. The meteorites of different falls differ from one another in their chemical composition in their mineral forms and in their tenacity. Yet through all these differences they have peculiar common properties which distinguish them from all terrestrial rocks.

7. The most delicate researches have failed to detect any trace of organic life in meteorites.

Washington's Growth.

Washington Cor. of the Boston Advertiser.

Washington is growing with marvelous rapidity. Any one who has been absent from here six months will notice great changes. There have been at least two or three hundred fine houses built in the fashionable part of the city since last spring. Few of these houses are for sale. Yesterday I walked all through the northwestern part of Washington. A new house which was offered for sale or rent was an exception. The majority of the houses are being built for rich people who intend to make Washington their winter home. There has been a sharp rise in the value of real estate all over the city. Ever since the President went out into the country there has been a vigorous movement to boom property around his neighborhood. There has been a good deal of talk about a real estate ring in that direction. But in spite of the talk, and in spite of the ring, I have not seen as yet any evidences there of very fabulous wealth for any one. The majority of rich people that come to Washington to build houses for winter homes prefer to have them within the city limits. Few of the wealthy people that make Washington their home stay here in the summer. Naturally it will be a great many years before there will be very much elaborate building around the heights of Washington. These tracts along the hills will all be taken up in the end.

"ABSOLUM'S" CHICKENS.

STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS IN THE POULTRY LINE.

How a Georgia Chicken Raiser Succeeded in the Hatchery—A Tough old Hen Incubates a Door Knob.

He was looking for a "Cinsunnater" paper. Several lay on the table right under his eyes, but he didn't seem to see them.

"D'you ever know a man by the name o' Smith?" he suddenly inquired, with his right forefinger on the picture of a Shanghai rooster. "Absolum Smith was his full entitlements, but ev'ybody called him Ab for short. He lived down here in sou'west Georgy. He was a hummer on chickens. He had a chicken farm, biggest thing o' the kind in Georgy. He never made much money, though, 'cause the cholery had a way o' whackin' the life out o' his chickens jest 'fore they was ripe for market. He beat the world on 'speriments, an' some o' 'em had the most 'sprisin' results ever you heard tell of."

"Ab had a notion," continued the fellow, "that he could git up some sort o' new-fangled fowels by settin' a hen on a duck egg. He tried it, but it was a pow'ful long time 'fore the hen got done settin'. I disremember 'zactly how long 'twas, but it was nigh onto four months. When she did git done there come out o' the egg a fowel that was chicken on one side an' duck on t'other."

"What became of the monstrosity?" I asked, exhibiting feeble interest.

"Why," he replied, "when the fowel was three weeks old the duck part was bigger than the chicken part. One day the two parts had a fight. The duck part wanted to go an' swim in a pond o' water an' the chicken part didn't. The duck part, bein' bigger, pulled the chicken part into the pond an' drownded it. I do'know what become o' the duck part."

"Ab had a common Georgy rooster," continued the fellow, "that was a eur'osity. It had three legs. Ab 'lowed he'd try a 'speriment with it. He got a dozen eggs, put 'em in a nest, an' tied the rooster down over 'em. In about four weeks the twelve eggs was twelve roosters, an' I'll be ever lastinly besmoodled if they didn't ev'y one o' 'em have three legs. They was the most eur'ous fowels ever I saw.

"Did Ab try any other experiments?" I asked.

"Oh, yes," was the reply, "he beat the world on 'speriments. He had an old hen that was always wantin' to set on sweet potaters. She'd leave a nest o' eggs any day in the week to set on sweet potaters. Ab got tired o' puttin' up with her foolishness, an' so one day in Jan'ry he put her to settin' on two dozen sweet potaters. Long about the middle o' May Ab went an' looked at her. She was way up in the air, about a foot an' a half from the ground. She had hatched a tremenjous lot o' vines out o' the sweet potaters, an' they'd pushed her up. They wasn't sech very big vines, sort o' slips, you know. Ab give 'em away to his neighbors, 'cause he was 'fraid if he planted 'em his self they'd come up chickens."

"Say my friend," I inquired, "from what part of the world are you.

"I'm from down here in sou'west Georgy," he replied.

"Are there many more there like you?"

"A right smart consider'ble lot o' 'em."

"Are they acquainted with Ab?"

"Say," he said, not replying to the question "there's one o' Ab's 'speriments I was bout to forgit. There was a fellow up here in Atlanty, a railroad fellow, that had a chicken farm. He heard o' Ab, an' sent him an egg he said come from Chiny. Ab put a hen to settin' on it, but she couldn't hatch it. Then he tried another, an' another, an' another, until he had tried all the hens he had but one. That last hen was forty-four years old. She'd passed through the war an' had been hunted 'round by nearly ev'y soldier in Sherman's army. She was tough. She was accident'ly shot in the head with a musket once, but it didn't phase her. I disremember 'zactly, but it seems to me I heard she was in a barn once that burned down. She come out just a little scorched. Oh, she was thogher'n a light'ood knot. When she saw that egg she shook her head an' ruffled her feathers. She meant business. She set herself down on it an' got ready to stay. There's no tellin' how much earnestness she put into that settin'. She did her duty, an' don't you forget it. She set on that egg six months, then she got up an' cackled. She'd hatched out a lock an' key."

"What!" I exclaimed. "She hatched out a lock an' key?"

"'Course she did," he replied. "She'd been settin' on a white door knob, an' what else but a lock an' key could she hatch out?"

An Allegod Plot to Murder Arthur.

Washington Correspondence of the Chicago Herald.

It may here be stated with certainty that shortly after President Garfield was shot by Guiteau, and in apprehension of his possible death, certain high officials at Washington entered into a conspiracy to prejudice the country against Vice President Arthur by decrying his character and personal habits and accusing him of complicity in the assassination, with the deliberate intention of either precipitating revolution or inviting General Arthur's murder, so that his accession to the Presidency might be defeated by violence if no other means could be found to accomplish the purpose. This is a startling fact to announce, but the documents, papers and memoranda to prove the conspiracy are in excellent and responsible custody, and at no distant day may be laid before the world. The public mind at that partienlar period was highly inflamed, especially at Washington. Men publicly announced their readiness to hang General Arthur to a lamp-post, as well as to lynch Mr. Conkling and his immediate friends, and an effort was made by the conspirators to take advantage of this unhealthy condition to precipitate the country into anarchy, which, had it proved successful, would have deluged the land in blood before the sober second thought of the American people could have been brought into conservative action.

On March 20, 1760, nearly a tenth of Boston was destroyed by a fire. It was of accidental origin, and began at Cornhill. One hundred and seventy-four dwelling-houses and 175 warehouses were consumed. The loss was $355,000, and 259 families were turned out of house and home. About $87,000 was contributed toward the relief of the sufferers.

WAR HISTORY.

Why Lee Fought at Gettysburg.

In an article in the *Century* for December General Henry J. Hunt, who commanded all the Union artillery in the battle, writes as follows: "It had not been General Lee's intention to deliver a general battle whilst so far from his base unless attacked, but he now found himself by the mere force of circumstances committed to one. If it must take place, the sooner the better. His army was now nearly all on the ground, and delay, whilst it could not improve his own position, would certainly better that of his antagonist. Longstreet, indeed, urged General Lee instead of attacking to turn Meade's left, and by interposing between him and Washington, and threatening his communications, to force him to attack the Confederate army in position; but General Lee probably saw that Meade would be under no such necessesity; would have no great difficulty in obtaining supplies, and—disregarding the clamor from Washington—could play a waiting game which it would be impossible for Lee to maintain in the open country. He could not advance on Baltimore or Washington with Meade in his rear, nor could his army subsist itself in a hostile region which would soon swarm with additional enemies. His communications could be cut off, for his recommendation to assemble even a small army at Culpepper to cover them and aid him had not been complied with.

"A battle was a necessity to Lee, and a defeat would be more disastrous to Meade, and less so to himself, at Gettysburg than at any point east of it. With the defiles of the South Mountain range close in his rear, which could be easily held by a small force, a safe retreat through the Cumberland Valley was assured, so that his army, once through the passes, would be practically on the banks of the Potomac, at a point already prepared for crossing. Any position east of Gettysburg would deprive him of these advantages. It is more probable that General Lee was influenced by cool calculation of this nature than by hot blood, or that the opening success or a chance battle had thrown him off his balance. Whatever his reasons, he decided to accept the gage of battle offered by Meade, and to attack as soon as practicable. Ewell had made arrangements to take possession of Culp's Hill in the early morning, and his troops were under arms for the purpose by the time General Meade had finished the moonlight inspection of his lines, when it was ascertained by a reconnoitering party sent out by Johnson, that the hill was occupied and its defenders on the alert; and further, from a captured dispatch from General Sykes to General Sclocum, that the Fifth Corps was on the Hanover road only four miles off, and would march at four A. M., for Culp's Hill. Johnson thereupon deferred his attack and awaited Ewell's instructions.

"General Lee had, however, during the night determined to attack the Federal left with Longstreet's corps, and now instructed Ewell, so soon as he heard Longstreet's guns, to make a diversion in his favor, to be converted if opportunity offered, into a real attack."

How to Judge Canned Goods.

From Cassell's Magazine.

A hint now about the articles of food put in tin cans—and about meat especially. Note when about to purchase the condition of the tin; if the can is bulged outward, don't take it, even as a gift. We explain the process of canning, to give weight to our warning:

The meat is packed into tins while raw, then sealed, and cooked in an outer vessel of boiling water, with sometimes the addition of a chemical to raise the temperature. When cooked the can is pierced, and as soon as the air and steam have been expelled it is soldered. Experts know when it is ready for soldering; a moment too soon and the mischief is done, because if the air is left in it the tin bulges and the meat will not be good. On the contrary, if the tin has sunk it is an infallible sign of wholesomeness; it shows a vacuum, which is natural, as the meat shrinks when no air is left in the can. Always look out for any little globules of solder that may find their way inside the can; and take care, especially in the case of salmon and lobster, to empty the contents as soon as opened into an earthenware vessel. This is necessary for everything except milk.

A Plucky Boy.

From the Santa Rosa (Cal.) Democrat.

An Italian, his wife and little boy, eight years old, were driving along the Forestville road, near Fulton, recently, when the young member of the party discovered a rattlesnake stretched at full length by the side of the road. Before his father could check him he had climbed down from the vehicle and grabbed the reptile, fortunately close by the head, and started to climb into the wagon again. His father stopped the horse and commanded the boy to throw the snake away, but the boy would not do it, in fact could not, for the hideous thing had coiled itself around his arm and was wiggling its tail in his face, making music, blood-curdling under the circumstances. By this time the mother and father were almost wild with fright and anxiety for their son's safety, but the little fellow did not seem to mind it in the least, and held the flat head within eight or ten inches of his face and marked the darting in and out of the firey tongue. Cautioning his son to keep a tighter hold on the snake, the father climbed out of the vehicle, and drawing his stiletto, took a firm hold of the snake over his son's hand and severed the head from the body and unwound the latter from the boy's arm and measured it. With the head the snake measured shree feet ten and a half inches.

Fishing With Bottles.

Why, they know of no other way to fish up at Lake Villa, near the Wisconsin line. I'll tell you how it's done. The natives up there buy a bottle of whiskey and drink the contents. Then they put the cork back in the bottle, fasten about five feet of line around the neck, and bait the hook with a minnow. When they reach deep water they throw the bottle away from the boat and wait for results. Of course the bottle is as buoyant as a cork, and the action of the waves has the effect of keeping the bait in a constant state of agitation. By and by Brer Pickerel comes along and snaps at the oscillating minnow. The hook catches him, and then the bottle begins to scoot under water or send along the surface. The natives remove the fish from the line, the hook is rebaited and the tackle thrown overboard again.

Observer and Gazette.

G. G. MYROVER, Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....DECEMBER 9, 1886.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

We have on our table the Louisville *Journal of Commerce*, published in Louisville, Ky., by Messrs. Buchanan, John R. Myrover & Co., proprietors. The *Journal* is a sixteen page weekly paper, devoted to the commercial, industrial, financial and mechanical interests of Louisville. Subscription price $1.00 per year.

Ex-Governor Benjamin Franklin Perry, of South Carolina, died at his home, Sans Souci, near Greenville, on the 3rd inst., at the ripe age of 81 years. Gov. Perry was a man of great literary attainments and very decided ability. It is related of him that in his boyhood he committed to memory, in less than a week, the whole of the Latin grammar, and in the course of ten months read all the Greek and Latin books required for entering the Junior class of the Charleston College.

Gov. Perry was a strong Union man, and became prominent as a leader in that element as early as the year 1832. In 1836 he was elected a member of the South Carolina Legislature. As a Union man he was strongly opposed to Secession, but when South Carolina seceded he, like a true son, recognized his duty to his State, and was loyal to the Confederacy, acting as Commissioner to regulate prices, and also as Confederate States district attorney and district judge. At the close of the war he was appointed by President Johnson Provisional Governor of South Carolina, in which capacity he acted with great honor to himself and acceptability to the people.

BEWARE OF THE ANARCHIST.

The subjoined associated press dispatch is added proof of the truth of the statement made by the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE last week, that Socialism is creeping into the ranks of the Knights of Labor, and that through the influence of bad men the once noble order is drifting toward anarchy. Read what the Chicago Knights declare as their attitude in regard to the sentence of the condemned Anarchists:

CHICAGO, Dec. 1, 1886.—A joint meeting of the Knights of Labor, district assemblies 24 and 27, which have a membership of about 60,000, and include all the Knights in this city and county, was held last night to take action concerning the trial and sentence of the condemned anarchists. The district assembly recently passed resolutions on the subject and asked No. 57 to endorse them.

The latter to-day decided that the subject was of such importance that a joint session of both assemblies should be held, at which all the Knights of Labor of Cook county should be represented. About 400 Knights were present, and the following declaration of their attitude on the verdict was agreed to with only a few dissenting voices: "We believe that the verdict in the recent trial condemning seven men to death and sentencing one to fifteen years' imprisonment was an outrage on common justice and an assault on free speech and the right of the people to peaceably assemble for the discussion of their grievances. We believe that there is an ever increasing sentiment among the common people of the country that our courts of justice are too frequently manipulated in the interest of wealth and power, and that those who are poor are frequently outraged in our courts in the name of law. Believing that the late trial was conducted by the prosecution with malice and prejudice, utilizing as it did the informers, the disreputable Pinkertons and the perjured Gilmers, and a bailiff who declared that he would not summon any one as a juror who in his opinion was not in favor of hanging, we therefore express the hope that the supreme court of the State of Illinois may grant a new trial, so that the ever-growing conviction among the common people, namely, that the courts of law are only in the interest of the rich, may not find additional proof in this instance."

Every person who has read the papers knows that these men were arraigned for inciting to a bloody riot in which officers of the law and unoffending citizens were killed. The evidence brought forth during the trial was sufficient to convict them of murder, and they were very justly condemned to death. Four hundred Knights declare: "We believe that the verdict in the recent trial * * was an outrage on common justice and an assault on free speech and the right of the people to peaceably assemble for the discussion of their grievances." Is a verdict rendered in accordance with the evidence in the case an outrage on justice and an assault on free speech? What has free speech to do with the matter? These anarchists were not convicted of the crime of "free speech," but of murder. Is there to be included in the right to peaceably assemble for the discussion of grievances the privilege of shedding blood and using the deadly dynamite bomb?

Running through this declaration of the Knights is a harping on the incendiary idea that the rich have been instrumental in condemning these men to die. Were any of the murdered citizens wealthy? We think not. If they had been, their murderers should surely be punished. It is not a crime to be rich. Where, then, is the application of this cry about the courts being "too frequently manipulated in the interest of wealth and power?" Ah! there are bad, designing men who know full well that the secret of successfully arraying one class against another lies in the insidious teaching that the rich are ever ready to grind down the poor. They would have it whispered on every breeze and heralded with every rising sun and the going down thereof.

American workingmen, if we may be permitted to advise, beware of the anarchist! He is an enemy to peace, prosperity, society and all law and order. His red right hand points toward revolution and bloodshed and the pulling down of our established institutions, left to us as a blessed heritage by our forefathers.

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE COUNTY ROADS.

Just at this time, before the convening of the Legislature, the papers are full of suggestions and recommendations to the Legislators in regard to this and that matter. The Wilson *Advance* has for some time been advocating a measure which strikes us as a very wise one. The *Advance* wants convict labor employed on our county roads. It is plain that the present road law is inadequate to the work for which it was intended. In addition to this, it bears unjustly on many who have no rolling stock to cut up the roads, while their neighbors who daily drive over them with buggies, carts and wagons are exempt by reason of age.

A judge holds court, say in Moore county, and overhauls the road overseers for the bad condition of the public roads. The overseers take a little spurt and summon men for one or two days' work on roads that require as many weeks of ditching, grading and filling in by an experienced road-worker. A good, washing rain sets in and away go the little piles of sand, weeds and stone thrown upon the highways by overseers who perhaps know no more about working a road than a ten year old boy. And if they are ever so competent, the small force at their command and the short time which they are allowed to work, preclude all possibility of doing good service.

Why cannot the State be laid off in districts, with a gang of convicts for each district continually at work on the roads therein? It is true that this system would herhaps cost more than the present one; but no good work can be accomplished for a small amount of money, and it is time we were beginning to look at public affairs not so much with an eye to (so-called) economy, but with the idea of how good, serviceable work can best be accomplished for the public good.

Besides, the people are beginning to protest against the hiring out of convict labor. If the State is not to be allowed to hire out convicts, let them be at something for the public good; and we know of no better way to employ them than to put them to work upon the public roads. They need work badly. Railroad building should be encouraged, and we wish to see the work in this direction kept up, but let us not forget that we have other public highways, also.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President has sent his message to Congress, which convened on Monday last. It is a very lengthy document and would occupy about fifteen columns of the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE. Therefore, we shall not print it, as we believe our readers would prefer a greater variety in other channels. We reproduce his views on the tariff and revenue reform and civil service reform. Mr. Cleveland says in regard to

REVENUE REFORM.

In my last annual message to Congress attention was directed to the fact that the revenues of the government exceeded the actual needs and it was suggested that legislative action should be taken to relieve the people from the unnessary burden of taxation thus made apparent. In view of the pressing importance of the subject I deem it my duty to again urge its consideration. The income of the government by its increased volume and through economies in its collection is now more than ever in excess of public necessities. The application of the surplus to the payment of such portion of the public debt as is now at our option subject to extinguishment if continued at the rate which has lately prevailed would retire that class of indebtedness within less than one year from this date. Thus a continuation of our present revenue system would soon result in the receipt of an annual income much greater than necessary to meet government expenses, with no indebtedness to which it could be applied. We should then be confronted with a vast quantity of money, the circulating medium of the people, hoarded in the treasury when it should be in their hands, or which would be drawn into wasteful public extravagance with all the corrupting national un-democratic system which follows in its train. But it is not the simple existence of the surplus and its threatened attendant evils which furnish the strongest argument against our present scale of federal taxation. Its worst phase is the exaction of such a surplus through a perversion of the relations between the people and their government, and a dangerous departure from the rules which limit the right of federal taxation. Good government, and especially the government of which every American citizen boasts, has for its object the protection of every person within its care in the greatest liberty consistent with the good order of society, and his perfect security in the enjoyment of his earnings with the least possible diminution for public needs. When more of the people's substance is exacted through the form of taxation than is necessary to meet the just obligations of the government and the expense of its economical administration, such exaction becomes ruthless extortion and a violation of the full fundamental principles of free government. The indirect manner in which these exactions are made has a tendency to conceal their true character and their extent.

But we have arrived at a stage of superfluous revenue, which has aroused the people to a realization of the fact that the amount raised professedly for the support of the government is paid by them as absolutely, if added to the price of the things which supply their daily wants, as if it was paid at fixed periods into the hand of the taxgatherer. Those who toil for daily wages are beginning to understand that capital, though sometimes vaunting its importance and clamoring for the protection and favor of the government, is dull and sluggish till, touched by the magical hand of labor, it springs into activity furnishing an occasion for Federal taxation and gaining the value which enables it to bear its burden. The laboring man is thoughtfully inquiring whether in these circumstances, considering the tribute he constantly pays into the public treasury as he supplies his daily wants, he receives his fair share of advantages. There is also a suspicion abroad that the surplus of our revenues indicates abnormal and exceptional business profits which under the system which produces such surplus, increases, without corresponding benefit to the people at large, the vast accumulations of the few among our citizens whose fortunes, rivalling the wealth of the most favored in anti-democratic nations, are not the natural outgrowth of a steady, plain and industrious republic. Our farmers too and those engaged directly and indirectly in supplying the products of agriculture, see that, day by day, and as often as the daily wants of their households recur, they are forced to pay needless and excessive taxation, while their products struggle in foreign markets with the competition of nations which by allowing a freer exchange of productions than we permit, enable their people to sell for prices which distress the American farmer.

As every patriotic citizen rejoices in the constantly increasing pride of our people in American citizenship and in the glory of our national achievements and progress, a sentiment prevails that the leading strings useful to a nation in its infancy may well be to a great extent discarded in the present stage of American ingenuity, courage and fearless self-reliance, and for the privilege of indulging this sentiment with true American enthusiasm our citizens are quite willing to forego an idle surplus in the public treasury. And all the people know that the average rate of Federal taxation upon imports is to-day, in time of peace, upon some articles of necessary consumption actually more than was imposed by the grievous burden willingly borne at a time when the government needed millions to maintain by war the safety and integrity of the Union. It has been the policy of the government to collect the principal part of its revenues by a tax upon imports, and no change in the policy is desirable. But the present condition of affairs constrains our people to demand that by a revision of our revenue laws the receipts of the government shall be reduced to the necessary expense of its economical administration, and this demand should be recognized and obeyed by the people's representatives in the legislative branch of the government. In readjusting the burdens of federal taxation, a sound public policy requires that such of our citizens as have built up large and important industries under the present conditions should not be suddenly and to their injury deprived of advantages to which they have adapted their business; but if the public good requires it they should be content with such consideration as shall deal fairly and cautiously with their interests, while the just demand of the people for relief from needless taxation is honestly answered. A reasonable and timely submission to such a demand should certainly be possible without a disastrous shock to any interest, and a cheerful concession sometimes averts abrupt and heedless action, often the outgrowth of impatience at delay of justice.

LABOR.

Due regard should be also accorded in any proposed readjustment to the interests of American labor so far as they are involved. We congratulate ourselves that there are among us no laboring class fixed with unyielding strength and doomed under all conditions to the inexorable fate of daily toil. We recognize in labor a chief factor in the wealth of the republic, and we treat those who have it in their keeping as citizens entitled to the most careful regard and thoughtful attention. This regard and attention should be awarded them, not only because labor is the capital of our workingmen, justly entitled to its share of government favor, but for the further and not less important reason that the laboring man, surrounded by his family in his humble home, as a consumer, is vitally interested in all that cheapens the cost of living and enables him to bring within his domestic circle additional comforts and advantages.

This relation of the workingman to the revenue laws of the country and the manner in which it palpably influences the question of wages should not be forgotton in the justifiable prominence given to the proper maintenance of the supply and protection of well paid labor, and these considerations suggest such an arrangement of government revenues as shall reduce the expense of living while it does not curtail the opportunity for work nor reduce the compensation of American labor and injuriously affect its condition and the dignified place it holds in the estimation of our people.

THE FARMER.

But our farmers and agriculturists, those who from the South produce the things consumed by all, are more directly and and plainly concerned than any other of our citizens in a just and careful system of Federal taxation. Those actually engaged in and more remotely connected with this kind of work number nearly one-half of our population. None labor more conscientiously than they. No engagements limit their hours of toil and no interposition of the government enhances, to any great extent, the value of their products; and yet, for many of the necessaries and comforts of life which the most scrupulous economy enables them to bring into their homes, and for their implements of husbandry, they are obliged to pay a price largely increased by an unnatural profit which, by the action of the government is given to the more favored manufacturer. I recomend that keeping in view all these considerations the increasing and unnecessary surplus of national income annually accumulating, be released to the people by an amendment to our revenue laws which shall cheapen the price of the necessaries of life and give free entrance to such imported materials as by American labor may be manufactured into marketable commodities. Nothing can be accomplished however in the direction of this much needed reform unless the subject is approached in a patriotic spirit of devotion to the interests of the entire country, and with a willingness to yield something for the public good.

THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

The continued operation of the law relating to our civil service has added the most convincing proofs of its necessity and usefulness. It is a fact worthy of note that every public officer who has a just idea of his duty to the people testifies to the value of this reform. Its staunchest friends are found among those who understand it best and its warmest supporters are those who are restrained and protected by its requirements. The meaning of such restraint and protection is not appreciated by those who want places under the government regardless of merit and efficiency, nor by those who insist that the selection for such places should rest upon a proper credential showing active partisan work. They mean to public officers, if not their lives, the only opportunity afforded them to attend to public business, and they mean to the good people of the country the better performance of the work of their government. It is exceedingly strange that the scope and nature of this reform are so little understood and that so many things not included within its plan are called by its name. When cavil yields more fully to examination, the system will have large additions to the number of its friends. Our civil service reform may be imperfect in some of its details; it may be misunderstood and opposed; it may not always be faithfully applied; its design may sometimes miscarry through mistake or wilful intent; it may sometimes tremble under the assaults of its enemies or languish under the misguided zeal of impracticable friends; but if the people of this country ever submit to the banishment of its undying principles from the operation of their government they will abandon the surest guarantee of the safety and success of American institutions. I invoke for this reform the cheerful and ungrudging support of the Congress. I renew my recommendation made last year that the salaries of the commissioners be made equal to those of other officers of the government having like duties and responsibilities, and I hope that such reasonable appropriations may be made as will enable them to increase the usefulness of the cause they have in charge.

LETTER FROM TEXAS.

Politics at Rest in the Lone Star State—A Fertile Region and a "Land of Milk and Honey," but Love for the Old Home Yet—Gray's Creek Remembered.

BLUM, HILL CO., TEXAS, Nov. 24, 1886.

To the Editor of the Observer and Gazette:

The exciting political canvass is over and our usually quiet little city has lapsed into its accustomed business quiet. Never in the history of Texas has an election passed off with such a degree of quiet and *absence* of broils and disturbances. Your many readers know that our State has been, and is yet *split up* by many party organizations, the Farmers' Alliance, the Prohibition, the Peoples, the Dark Lanternites, the Democratic and Republican parties, each having its proselytes, but Texas, true to her record, again waves the banner of Democracy over all competitors, and sore-headed politicians are now weeping and wailing over their discomfiture, and like Rachel of old "refuse to be comforted."

But enough of politics. Blum is situated in the Northwestern portion of Hill county, 20 miles from Hillsboro, the county-seat, and 14 miles south of the thriving and prosperous city of Cleburne, in Jackson county. We have railroad communications to and from all points of the State, and the advantages that this portion of the State offer are attracting many immigrants here. Within a few hundred yards of our little town runs the beautiful, never failing Nolan, the waters of which are clear and afford an abundance of amusement for *piscatorial sports*. The soil is black sandy, and yields, in almost any season, from one-half to two bales of cotton and from twenty-five to fifty bushels of corn. Vegetables and fruits of all kinds, with a possible exception of cherries, grow and flourish most luxuriantly. Were I to tell my mother that I had seen a beet that weighed 35 pounds and a cucumber that measured 36 inches, she would certainly think that I had forgotten my Sunday school as well as maternal teachings, but such is a fact. Texas is a State of extremes—too hot or too cold, too dry or too wet; but the climate is all that could be desired. From where I now write I gaze upon the broad praries covered with luxuriant verdure; to my right are beautiful, undulating hills and valleys. But the most enjoyable of all is the pure water, free from all impurities, that we enjoy here, and we have it in abundance from 20 to 30 feet below the surface. Blum is yet in its infancy, but during its youthful career it has a fine school, preaching and Sunday school every Sabbath at the Union church, and our society or population is composed of the best element of the old States—Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and others. The medical profession: Drs. Hayter, Stratton Cranford and Pogue have few superiors; the merchants, Taylor Bros., J. M. Pogue, G. W. Tucker and others have given *encouragement* to all those who favor this section with their presence.

With all of the advantages of Texas, (of which I will tell you in another letter), I can never forget the dear people of old North Carolina and *especially* the *dear* people of Gray's Creek. May they live long and prosper.

Yours, &c.,

M. L. M.

The Annual Session of the M. E. Conference Opened at Reidsville.

Special Correspondence of the Charlotte Chronicle.

REIDSVILLE, Dec. 1, 1886.—The North Carolina Conference of the M. E. Church South is in session here. The annual session of this vast body of Christian workers was convened at this place in the M. E. Church at 9:30 A. M. Bishop J. C. Granberry presided. About 275 ministers and lay delegates have already arrived. The train to-night will bring some 75 or 100 more to swell the number. About fifty preachers passed examination at the morning session, and many others will pass during the sittings day by day.

The afternoon session was spent mostly in collecting the various amounts of money from the pastors which are carried up regularly by these men. The various boards were in session this evening. Rev. J. Walter Dickson, of Charleston preached at the Methodist church to a packed house of listeners. It was pronounced extraordinarily good, and the spiritual feeling among the ministers ran high. To-morrow this same person will give a talk about earthquakes, preparatory to raising a collection for the church at Charleston.

Rev. Mr. Rounds preached in the Presbyterian church at 7 p. m. to a large and appreciative audience.

Among the prominent visitors will be Rev. W. W. Royall, Missionary to China, Rev. J. E. Edwards, D. D., one of the oldest ministers in the Virginia Conference, and one among the first preachers in Methodism in North Carolina, Rev. W. G Starr, D. D., of Virginia, also a man of no small reputation in the ministry.

There are only twenty-two applications for admission.

Oxford, Fayetteville, Goldsboro, and New Bern, all want the next Conference.

There has been a glorious increase in the South born to Christ during the last Conference year reported by all of the ministers. The total number will probably reach 10,000 as the result of this last year's work. Three hundred and forty persons will be present who are officially connected with the Conference.

D. W. Bain was re-elected Secretary of the Conference.

The Long-Expected Statement of Cluverius Presented to Gov. Lee.

RICHMOND, Dec. 4, 1886.—The long-expected statement of Cluverius, the convicted murderer of Fanny Lillian Madison, was filed with Gov. Lee to-night, by his brother, William L. Cluverius. It simply detailed the history of his movements on the day and night of the 13th of March, 1885, when the murder was committed. In addition to Cluverius' statement, he sent to the Governor his personal review of the evidence in the case, to show that there was not sufficient proof of murder having been committed, but that the death of Miss Madison was the result of suicide, and he attributed his conviction largely to popular clamor. The prisoner also filed with the Governor several affidavits of the jurors, declaring that they did not know that they could find a verdict of murder in the second degree; also affidavits that F. A. Howell, one of the jurors, had declared before being summoned as a juror, that he (the prisoner) should be hung. Accompanying these papers was a letter from the father and mother of the prisoner, appealing in pathetic terms to the Governor to exercise executive clemeney toward their son.

Cluverius' Sentence will not be Changed by Governor Lee.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 7th, 1886.—Governor Lee has decided not to interfere with the judgment of the court in the case of Cluverius, either by commutation or pardon. The execution will take place Friday unless application for respite is made which will be considered by the Governor.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 7, 1886.—Gov. Lee to-day received a letter from Mrs. Lucine T. Madison, mother of Fannie Lillian Madison, the victim of Cluverius, in which she begs the Governor to let the law take its course with that wretch Cluverius who has caused a father, mother, and eight brothers and sisters to see so much trouble. Only hasten as quick as possible for the sake of other poor mothers and innocent families. Please, for the sake of a mother whose heart and mind have been nearly crazed with grief and distress, let it—meaning the judgment of the court—stay as it is.

Fire in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 7th, 1886.—A fire occurred early this morning in two frame buildings on Eutaw Street, near Preston, which were destroyed, together with all their furniture. The police rescued thirteen persons from the buildings, but could not find Mrs. Ann Peck, aged 90 years. Her body, burned to a crisp, was, after the fire, found in a third story room. The damage by the fire was about $2,500.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Dec. 3, 1886.—In the case of the National Soldiers' Home against Gen. B. F. Butler, the jury to-day found a verdict for $16,537 against Gen. Butler.

BROOKHAVEN, Dec. 3, 1886.—A fire last night destroyed the Opera House block, containing eleven business houses. The loss is estimated at $220,000; insurance $145,000.

Anybody can catch a cold now. The trouble is to let go, like the man who caught the bear. We advise our readers to keep a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup handy.

Forty-Ninth Congress—Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1886.—The galleries of the Senate Chamber were, in spite of the inclemency of the weather, filled with spectators, when at 12 noon the second session of the 49th Congress was opened. In his prayer, the chaplain, Rev. J. G. Butler, feelingly alluded to the mourning draperies with which the chamber was hung, in the memory of the late Senator Pike, of New Hampshire.

The recess was extended to 2 o'clock, at which hour Senator Edmunds reported a joint committee of the two houses had waited on the President and the President had asked the committee to congratulate the Senate and House on their safe return to the capital, and to say that he would communicate with them in writing immediately. Thereupon the message was received and its reading began by Secretary McCook. The reading of the message was concluded at 3:25, when the message and accompanying documents were ordered printed.

The death of Senator Pike, of New Hampshire, was then announced, and out of respect to his memory the Senate at 3:30 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At precisely 12 o'clock, Speaker Carlisle rapped the House to order, and the Chaplain delivered prayer.

In obedience to the direction of the Speaker, the clerk proceeded to call the roll, when 241 members responded to their names.

Mr. Hewitt, of N. Y., rising to a question of privilege, asked that S. S. Cox should be seated as a member of the House to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Joseph Pulitzer. He stated at the same time that the formal certificate of Cox's election had not been received. No objection was made to Cox's qualification, and his personal popularity was manifested by a round of applause which greeted his re-entry into legislative life. Henry W. Rush, of Ind., and Henry Bacon, of N. Y., also appeared at the bar of the House and qualified, filling the vacancies occasioned by the deaths of William H. Cole and Lewis Beach.

The message was read by the clerk. The document was listened to with much attention by the members of the House.

Deaths of late Congressmen were announced and then, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Representatives the House adjourned.

The Fiftieth Congress.

WASHINGTON, December 4, 1886.—Gen. John B. Clark, clerk of the House of Representatives, has completed and caused to be printed an unofficial list of the members of the House for the Fiftieth Congress. He classifies them as 168 Democrats, 152 Republicans, and 4 Independents, with one vacancy (Rhode Island) to be filled, probably by a Republican. One hundred and ninety-five of the number are old members, being ten more than the number of old members in the present Congress. Of the old members one hundred are Democrats and ninety-five Republicans. If the Independents divide as they are expected to do, equally between the two sides, it will give the Democrats a majority of fourteen in the full House.

Protesting against the Twenty-Five Cents Assessment.

CHICAGO, December 3, 1886.—The *Daily News* this morning, says the action of the General Assembly of Knights of Labor, levying an assesment of twenty-five cents upon all members of the order is being commented upon by the leading local Knights of Labor. The circular issued by Powderly, ordering the collection of the assessment is being read in the local assemblies. Several have decided to pay the amount under protest, and others have concluded to ignore the mandate for the present. Every assembly pays a regular tax, which is accumulated in what is known as the defense fund. In many cases, especially in mixed assemblies, large sums have accrued. These assemblies object to being assessed when money collected for defense purposes is lying idle in the banks. The local assemblies, and especially the stock yards contingent, object most emphatically to the mandate, claiming that Chicago and the entire West have been wronged by the general board, not only in the stock yards strike, but in the recent railroad strike on the Southwestern system. They claim that the western Knights of Labor are being asked to support the eastern strikes, and are not only refused assistance when in trouble, but are forced to an unconditional surrender in cases where the general order was not asked or expected to render financial aid.

The Chicago Defalcation.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3, 1886.—Later estimates of the defalcation of Theodere S. Mise, cashier for the Miller Coal Company, make the matter worse than at first stated, the amount being now placed at $112,000. Developments reveal a state of affairs sad in the extreme, the whole family being ruined by the recklessness of the son, who has brought a gray-haired father from affluence to poverty, from health almost to the verge of the grave. The homestead of the aged parents, the home of the sister and brother-in-law, the residence of the embezzler, the jewels of his wife and his very birthright and heritage—all have gone to satisfy the claim of Mise's employers, and save the son from the penitentiary. Yesterday transfers to Ames were recorded for all the property enumerated, and Theodore S. Mise, jointly with his father, signed away all right and title to the share of the father's property that would revert to him by provisions of the father's will already made. A brother of Mise, who is in Atchison, Kansas, also came to his assistance.

Disastrous Storms.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1886.—Reports are coming in of marine disasters on the lakes and North Atlantic coast, which indicate even greater hardships to mariners in the present than in the recent storm.

A large schooner bound for Chicago came in sight of the harbor, but was so covered with ice that she was blown past and finally beached at Michigan City, where the crew got ashore so badly frozen that they are in a hospital. A number of vessels are missing, and every one that has made a harbor in the last two days was almost unmanageable because of the weight of ice which loaded them from the water line to the crosstrees. All report frost-bitten crews.

Two vessels are in sight off the New England coast, stranded and flying signals for help. One is a large schooner and one is a square rigged vessel, on Handkerchief shoals. In the present gale, no help can reach them.

North Carolina State Guard.

TARBORO, N. C., Dec. 2, 1886.—At the election of officers held here today J. W. Cotton was re-elected colonel, Bogart lieutenant-colonel and Sugg major. Col. Cotton was endorsed for adjutant-general.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 2.—Our meeting to-day was harmonious and enthusiastic. Jones, colonel, McRae, lieutenant-colonel, and Cook, major, were re-elected. There is life in the old guard yet.

WINSTON, N. C., Dec. 2.—At the election of officers held here to-day, Col. Glenn was re-elected colonel; A. W. Cooper, lieutenant-colonel; and R. W. B. Ellington, major.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. | NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTENTION!

Do not think of purchasing your Christmas goods until you have been to

McNEILL & CO'S.

—AND SEEN THEIR NEW STOCK OF—

Books, Pictures, Toys,

Fancy Articles, Statuettes, Vases,

PLUSH GOODS

In Fancy Boxes.

☞ TOILET SETS and everything nice for presents for either the young or old. ☜

Grand Christmas Opening

On Monday, Dec. 13th, at

McNEILL & CO'S.

COME ONE. COME ALL.

FAYETTEVILLE

WAREHOUSE COMPANY

—FOR THE SALE OF—

LEAF TOBACCO.

Sales on Thursday of Each Week.

A. B. WILLIAMS, President. E. T. McKETHAN, Sec'y and Treas.

dec 2 1y

SEED OATS AND RYE,

—THE BEST GRADES OF—

Flour, Coffee, Sugar, Laundry Soaps, Starch, Batting, Yarns, and

STAPLE NOTIONS,

CAN BE BOUGHT CHEAP,

—AT—

E. T. McKETHAN'S,

MARKET SQUARE, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

sept 23 1y

ALABASTINE

IS BOUND TO TAKE THE PLACE OF

Kalsomine, Marbleine, Whitewash, &c.,

FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

It is Not a Kalsomine, but a

CEMENT.

IT IS CHEAPER THAN KALSOMINE, WORKS EASY, AND ANY ONE CAN APPLY IT.

Every coat adds strength to the wall.
It does not turn yellow, contract with the heat or scale off.
One dozen beautiful tints, with a pure white, to select from.
One five pound package, it is said, will cover 450 square feet—two coats.

For further information call at

Sedberry's Drug Store.

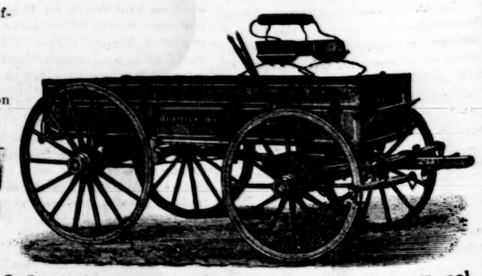
April 22 tf

"THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS."

Such is our opinion after a LONG EXPERIENCE IN WAGONS,

And also the opinion of all who use the

Old Hickory FARM and ROAD WAGON.



Unsurpassed for its Lightness of Draught, Excellence of Finish and Durability.

It is to your interest to buy an Old Hickory Wagon, because they will stand up under MORE WEIGHT and RUN LIGHTER than the corresponding size of any other wagon manufactured. They are the BEST IRONED wagons in the market; you will never be annoyed by having the tires become loose. During the long-protracted droughts of 1881 and 1884, the Company did not have one single complaint of loose tires nor have they since. There never has been a case of a loose box in a wheel of an Old Hickory Wagon. Forty thousand of these wagons are now in use throughout the United States, giving perfect satisfaction in all cases. They are sold under a WRITTEN GUARANTEE not to be defective in material or workmanship, and should any defect show itself within TWELVE MONTHS, it will be made good free of cost.

☞ Examine the Old Hickory Wagons and Carts before you buy. PRICES LOW.

july 15-1y A. E. RANKIN & CO.

STOVES. STOVES.

WE have a LARGE ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES, all numbers. Also

OIL STOVES, REFRIGERATORS, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, WATER-COOLERS, LEMON SQUEEZERS, TIN TOILET-SETS, GARDEN and DRY-WELL PUMPS, VALLEY GUTTERING, &C.

—ALSO—

CANE-MILLS, COPPER and GALVANIZED EVAPORATORS, STEAM FITTINGS, BLACK and GALVANIZED IRON PIPE.

At McMILLAN BROS.

July 2, 1885. 125-tf

Observer and Gazette.

THURSDAY,.....DECEMBER 9, 1886.

LOCAL BULLETINS.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS WE HAVE THIS TO SAY: THE X MARK ON YOUR PAPER MEANS THAT WE EXPECT A PAYMENT FROM YOU. KNOWING THAT MONEY WAS "TIGHT," WE HAVE INDULGED SOME WHOM WE KNEW WOULD PAY AT A CONVENIENT SEASON. THE FALL IS CERTAINLY THE CONVENIENT SEASON. "BUSINESS IS BUSINESS," FRIENDS. WE ARE NOT PRINTING A NEWSPAPER FOR AMUSEMENT. PLEASE CALL AND PAY UP.

WEATHER SIGNALS.

The following is an explanation of the weather service signals as daily displayed from the flag-pole on Rose & Leak's store:

White Flag.—Fair weather or clear.

Yellow Flag.—Local rain or snow.

Blue Flag.—General rain or snow.

Black Triangular Flag.—Temperature signal. This, when above another flag, means that the temperature is expected to rise; below, that it is expected to fall. When not displayed, the temperature is expected to be stationary—all compared with the day previous.

White Flag with black square in centre.—Cold wave signal. This signal indicates decidedly cold weather, and is only ordered when the temperature is expected to fall suddenly 20° or more and to reach 45° F. or lower.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LIPPINCOTT—Magazine.
G. CASSARD & SON—Lard.
J. M. BROWN—Oysters, &c.
MCNEILL & CO.—Attention.
NOTICE—State Bank Charter.
NEILL MCQUEEN—Tax Notice.
TO THE PUBLIC—Bank Charter.
M. E. DYE—Bargains. Bargains.
E. J. LILLY—Sale of Wagon Yard.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.—Want 75 turkeys.
C. F. & Y. V. R. R.—Change of Schedule.

Notice of Meeting.

We have been requested by the secretary to announce that there will a called meeting of the Union Home and Hospital on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 14.

Notice.

There will be a meeting of the Cumberland County Board of Education at the office of the Secretary, Mr. H. McD. Robinson, on next Thursday, 16th inst.

Pay Your Taxes.

We call attention to Sheriff McQueen's last call on tax-payers. We hope everyone will make it a point to settle up, so that our Sheriff can keep things running smoothly.

The Installation Services Last Sunday.

The installation of Rev. A. L. Phillips at the Presbyterian Church on Sunday last was performed by Rev. W. S. Lacy in a very impressive manner. Mr. Lacy preached an able sermon, which was listened to with marked attention by the congregation.

A Savings Bank for Fayetteville.

We are glad to state that application will be made to the Legislature for a charter for a savings bank to be operated in Fayetteville. This is something that has long been needed in our community, and owners of small amounts will now be able to deposit them.

Military.

Maj. W. S. Cook, of our town, was re-elected Major of the 2nd Regiment, N. C. S. G., at the election of officers held in Wilmington on the 2nd inst.

Col. E. F. McRae, of Shoe Heel, was re-elected Lieut. Colonel of the same regiment.

Send in Your Weights.

"Snooks" writes from Blocker's as follows: "404 lbs. net was the hog's weight. Can any one in Cumberland do better? Mr. Daul. W. Ballard is the lucky man, and he resides *near the city of Blockersville.*"

Mrs. S. W. Hall on Haymount killed an eleven months-old porker, which weighed 175 lbs.

Change of Schedule.

We refer our readers to the change of schedule as advertised by the C. F. & Y. V. Railway Co. The passenger train going north arrives at Fayetteville at 11:37 A. M., while the southbound train leaves here at 4:15 P. M. This is a good schedule, and gives people living south ample time to do their shopping and transact other business.

The Death of Mrs. Jane S. Elliott.

Mrs. Jane S. Elliott, widow of the late Col. Alexander Elliott, died on Sunday last, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. W. L. Williams, near Little River Academy, in this county. Mrs. Elliott was a sister of Maj. Jonathan and Capt. Jas. S. Evans. She was a most exemplary, christian woman, and was much beloved by a large family connection and all who knew her. She leaves a family of four daughters and three sons. The deceased was buried on yesterday at the old family burying-ground at Smithville, on the east side of the Cape Fear river.

Conference Notes.

Conference meets in Fayetteville next year. We are glad to know that Rev. J. T. Gibbs has been returned to this place.

Rev. S. D. Adams is the Presiding Elder of the Fayetteville District.

The Rev. Mr. Townsend has the Campbellton Mission and Rev. W. S. Hales the Cumberland Circuit.

Rev. J. J. Grigg goes to Lillington in place of Rev. J. H. Hall, who will be stationed at Durham.

The Rev. Dr. J. R. Brooks fills the Goldsboro pulpit, Rev. W. O. Hightower preaches at Greensboro, while the Rev. Mr. White has the Galesburg Circuit.

A Good Tobacco Break.

The tobacco break at the Fayetteville Warehouse on last Thursday was a big one. The prices obtained were very satisfactory. Old and experienced buyers say that tobacco sells as well on this market as anywhere in the State. Farmers from Sampson, Robeson and Cumberland sold here last Thursday. Messrs. Caney, Smith, Devane, Orrell, Kirkpatrick and Dr. J. W. McNeill, of Cumberland, and Mr. Thornton, of Sampson, had fine tobacco. Mr. Cashwell, of Sampson, had some beautiful "hands" of large, bright, golden wrappers which he said were fair average samples of a large lot that he intended to sell on our market at an early day.

The leaf tobacco business in Fayetteville has proved a success, and the proprietors of the warehouse are well satisfied with results. What we need now is for some one to follow the example of Maj. Orrell and establish another factory for the manufacture of the leaf. We have good reason to hope that a movement in that direction is now on foot which will give a added boom to the tobacco business.

The Truth in a Nutshell.

The advantages possessed by Fayetteville as a manufacturing centre are numerous. We give them below in brief:

1. Good water-power.
2. A rich back-country, in which are produced high-grade cotton and tobacco, and in which fine timber abounds. Thus the manufacturer has the raw material at his very door without having to pay freight thereon.
3. A well-wooded section, making fuel cheap to the manufacturer who prefers steam to water power.
4. A peaceable and law-abiding laboring class, who are willing and anxious to work for fair wages and on reasonable terms.
5. Ample banking facilities and accommodating bank officers.
6. Low taxes and low insurance rates.
7. A well organized fire department, with a steam fire engine and a never-failing water supply.
8. Capable, fearless, honest boards of town and county commissioners, composed of leading business men, who have the interest of the people at heart and will protect the tax-payers.
9. A healthy town, a genial climate and an abundance of pure drinking water.
10. A town in which living is cheap: low rents, close margins on goods and a people who do not judge of a man's social standing by the money he spends to keep up appearances.
11. One of the best graded schools in the State, with numerous first-class private schools. Educational facilities are plentiful and cheap.
12. A full representation of all the religious denominations, with pastors in charge who preach God's word, and do not deal in sensationalism nor any of the other "isms" so prevalent in the land.
13. A medical fraternity unsurpassed in the State for talent, learning and skill in the treatment of all diseases.
14. A bar composed of some of the best legal talent in North Carolina—lawyers capable of successfully conducting the most difficult cases and looking after the interests of large corporations and manufacturing enterprises.
15. A circle of merchants and business men conversant with and practicing the latest and most appoved methods of doing business.
16. Ample railroad and steamboat facilities, making Fayetteville easy of access and placing her within a few hours' ride of the great trade centres.
17. Cheap freight rates. Competition between water and rail places Fayetteville in a position to demand and secure a very low tariff on freights. Rates to this point are 25 per cent. cheaper than to other points 100 miles further north.
18. Last, but by no means least, a people noted for their hospitality and readiness to extend to the new-comer a hearty welcome.

We may have omitted some advantages which would swell the above list, but these are sufficient for any reasonable person. This is a true and impartial statement. "The proof of the pudding is the chewing of the bag:" if there be any capitalists who are looking for a good point at which to operate, let them come among us and see for themselves.

Notes from Commissioners' Court.

We give below a few notes from the proceedings of the Cumberland County Commissioners' Court held on Monday last. Time and space do not admit of our publishing in full. We will give additional notes in next week's issue.

OLD BOARD.

At the meeting of the old board the following members were present: Chairman Thos. G. Hall, A. A. McCaskill, N. R. Blue, W. C. McDuffie. The minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Barney McKay was granted license to retail liquors in the McNatt building on Gillespie street.

The report of the committee on ex-Sheriff Hardie's interest account at the Fayetteville National and People's National Banks was read and filed.

The committee on settlement of ex-Sheriff Hardie made their report, which was read and ordered to be recorded.

It was ordered that the registrars and judges of election be paid $1.50 per day each, and that the clerks and poll-holders be paid $1.00 per day each.

The insolvent account for the last term of the Superior Court was received.

NEW BOARD.

On the 7th day of June, 1886, the Justices of the Peace of Cumberland County elected a new board of Commissioners for Cumberland county, as follows: A. A. McKethan, Jr., W. B. Draughon, Wm. H. Elliot, A. B. Williams and A. J. Bethune.

The said Commissioners, having been notified, appeared at the Court House on Monday last, and were duly qualified by T. S. Lutterloh, Clerk of the Superior Court.

The board then organized by electing W. B. Draughon chairman, when the following business was transacted:

Ordered, that the county physician, superintendent of the poor house, &c., be continued for one month.

The following county officers gave their official bonds: W. T. Taylor, Treasurer; Chas. G. Cain, C. S. C.; Neil McQueen, Sheriff, (process); H. C. Fisher, Register Deeds; John W. Smith, Constable for Cross Creek Township.

Time was extended until the first Monday in January for the county officers and constables to complete their bonds.

A "Woman in White."

Mr. Winburne, the photographer, is not only expert in the use of the camera, but he fashions, with marvelous skill and a true artist's faithfulness to nature, figures from the spotless snow. The life-size snow-woman which he reared in front of his test on Hay street this week would have graced a sculptor's studio. There she stood, with her tight-fitting, fur-lined cloak, her hands encased in a snowy muff, her "pattern" winter bonnet and her quantity of indispensable bustle, the very image of a frigid, unimpressionable spinster, ever ready to repel the "imaginary" advances of the horrid creatures in pantaloons.

Winter Weather.

For fear that some of our readers may not be aware of the fact, we hasten to chronicle the cold wave which has visited our section this week. Snow commenced falling at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, and continued, with short intermissions, until Monday night. The depth was about 4 inches. The merry jingle of sleigh bells was heard on our streets, and much of the "ardent and rosy" was found necessary to keep out the chilly atmosphere. The storm was general over the country. At Asheville the snow was more than two feet deep.

Fayetteville as a Winter Resort.

The November *Bulletin* of the North Carolina State Board of Health contains the mortuary report for October of Wilmington, Charlotte, Asheville and Fayetteville. Fayetteville stands lowest on the list. The total number of deaths during the month was seven—1 from railroad accident, 1 from diptheria, 2 from disease of the heart, 1 from disease of the kidneys, and 2 from old age.

In the above list it will be seen that two of the deaths were from old age, while none were from that fell destroyer, consumption. Asheville reports ten deaths, with only one from old age, and three from consumption. Charlotte's list runs up to twenty-one, with none from old age and five from consumption, while Wilmington reports fifty-seven deaths, with only one from old age and nine from consumption. Charlotte, Fayetteville and Wilmington each had one from accidental causes. This places our town still lower down in the scale of comparison. Making the most liberal allowances for the difference in population between Fayetteville and Wilmington or Charlotte, the death rate is still far greater in the other two towns, while in Asheville, with not so large a population, the mortality is more than 33⅓ per cent. greater. Asheville, it must be remembered, is a noted health resort for consumptives.

Now the question is, with this showing (and we would be glad to go further and give Fayetteville's mortuary table for the whole twelve months), why is not our town more frequented as a health resort during the fall and winter months? We are ready to admit that a comparison for other months with the above towns might somewhat offset the great difference shown in October, but still we believe that Fayetteville can show the very best health record in the State. With our fast growing importance as a railroad centre, we see no reason why we should not seek and obtain a good share of the Northern visitors who come South during the winter. The completion of the new Fayetteville Hotel will certainly give us ample hotel accommodations:—there are few towns the size of ours that can boast of four large hotels. Our people are noted for their hospitalnty and kind attention to strangers. Therefore, we can promise those fleeing from the rigors of a Northern winter a pleasant sojourn while in our midst. Only a few hours' ride over a splendidly-equipped railroad will transfer a dweller on the frozen lakes of the Northwest to our more genial elime among the health-giving pines.

Let us put forth an effort to make Fayetteville a fall and winter resort. We believe such effort will meet with success. To say the least, there can be no harm in trying.

Sale of Valuable Property.

We call attention to the advertisement of the sale at public auction on Monday, 13th inst., of the Wagon Yard lot. This valuable property will be divided into eight fine building lots, four fronting on Hay street and four on the street in the rear.

On the same day Maj. W. A. Guthrie will resell his desirable house and lot on Green street.

Religious.

The Pastor and church officers feel encouraged by the interest manifested to continue the protracted meeting begun at the Presbyterian Church last week. On Thursday night last the Rev. Dr. H. G. Hill preached a most excellent sermon. The Rev. Mr. Lacy has been assisting Mr. Phillips this week. We devoutly hope that the earnest work of these good men will be crowned with success.

Hon. A. M. Waddell Lectures To-morrow Night.

Hon. A. M. Waddell will lecture in Williams Hall to-morrow (Friday) night for the benefit of the Union Home and Hospital. The subject of his lecture will be "Clio in a new Costume."

Col. Waddell has often in the past delighted and entertained a Fayetteville audience, both as a political speaker and a lecturer, and he needs no introduction at our hands. He lectures for the benefit of a noble cause, and we hope and believe that he will have a large audience.

Salvation Oil is the greatest cure on earth for pain. It affords instant relief and speedy cure to all sufferers from rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, sore throat, pain in the back, side and limbs, cuts, bruises, &c. Price twenty-five cents a bottle.

DIED.

TILLINGHAST.—On December 2, 1886, near Fayetteville, PAUL HARALSON, aged 1 year and 6 months, youngest child of Walter A. and Carrie W. Tillinghast.

CARTER.—In this town, on Monday morning, 6th inst., THOMAS J. CARTER, aged about 23 years. He was buried on Tuesday morning by the Chicora Fire Company, of which organization he was an honored and useful member.

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMRER 8, 1886.

N. C. BACON—		HIDES—	
Hog Round,	11½	Flint—good,	10
Sides,	11	Flint—damaged,	5@8
Hams,	15	Dry Salt,	9@10
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Green,	4½
Sides,	7	IRON—	
Shoulders,	6	American,	3
WESTERN BACON—		Swedes,	5@6
Sides,	8½	LARD—	
Hams,	16@17	N. Carolina,	10
Shoulders,	7	Western,	8@9
BAGGING,	8@9	LEATHER—	
BEEF—		Upper, country,	35@40
On foot,	2@3	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
Dressed,	5@6	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BEESWAX,	18@20	MOLASSES,	25@40
BUTTER—		NAILS—	
North Carolina,	20@25	(10d basis),	2.50
Northern,	30@35	PORK—	
COFFEE—		Fresh,	6
Java,	22@25	Mess,	(None.)
Rio,	12½@15	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN,	85@95	Sweet,	40
COTTON TIES,	1.15@1.40	Irish—bbl.,	3.00
CHICKENS,	15@20	SALT,	85@90
EGGS,	15@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6½@7
N. C. Family,	(None.)	Granulated,	7@8
West. Fam.,	4.00@7.00	SHEETINGS,	6
FODDER, new,	80	SHUCKS,	50
GRAIN—		TALLOW,	5
Corn,	60	WOOL,	18
Oats,	50	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	90	Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
Peas—new,	65	Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
HAY—		Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina,	30@60	Pch Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1.00@1.20		

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market.

COTTON.—The market opened on Monday of this week at 8¼ cents, remaining on Tuesday and yesterday at the same price.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits was firm yesterday at 30½ cents.

Rosin was dull, prices ranging from 55 and 65 cents for common.

Crude Turpentine—Hard $1.00, Yellow Dip $1.50, Virgin $2.00.

Wilmington Market.

Special Telegram to Observer and Gazette.

WILMINGTON N. C, December 8, 1886.—Middling cotton firm at 8 15-16 cents. Spirits quiet at 33½ cents. Rosin firm at 75 @ 80 cents.

WORTH & WORTH.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE WILL destroy and expel worms. It is reliable. It is cheap. Onlp 25 cents a bottle.

We are glad to see the public waking up to the question of food adulterations. It is a vital one to every home. Among the principal necessities of the kitchen pure lard is paramount. Our families have recognized this in the favorite brand of W. P. Harvey & Co. It has been sold on this market a number of years with the greatest satisfaction. It is warranted strictly pure and free from all adulteration. Every one of our retail grocers keeps it constantly on hand. Mr. W. S. Cook represents W. P. Harvey & Co., Baltimore and Chicago, on this market.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wanted:

Seventy-five 75 Seventy-five

TURKEYS.

dec 9 A. S. HUSKE & CO.

THE BEST PLACE TO GET NICE

Stewed, Fried or Raw

OysterS

—IS AT—

Brown's Restaurant.

Ladies as well as Gentlemen are invited. A few table boarders desired.

Candy Candy 1ct Candy Candy

Cupid Brand--Fancy Boxes

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Cigars, Snuff and Tobacco. Families supplied with oysters by measure. Send me your orders. Open from 7 A. M. to 11 P. M.

J. M. BROWN,

NEAR POSTOFFICE.

dec 9 5m

NOTICE!

Last Call for Taxes.

I will attend at the following times and places to receive the taxes for 1886, to-wit:

Rockfish Township, Beaver Creek, Saturday, Dec. 11th, 1886.
Rockfish Township, Hope Mills, Monday, Dec 13th, 1886.
Gray's Creek Township, Butler's Shops, Tuesday, Dec. 14th, 1886.
Cedar Creek Township, Myrover's Store, Wednesday, Dec. 15th, 1886.
Beaver Dam Township, Bullard's Mill, Thursday, Dec. 16th, 1886.
Flea Hill Township, Col. T. W. Devane's, Friday, Dec. 17th, 1886.
Black River Township, Rhodes' Mill, Saturday, Dec. 18th, 1886.
Carver's Creek Township, Hatcher's Store, Monday, Dec. 20th, 1886.
Seventy-first Township, Manchester Mills, Tuesday, Dec. 21st, 1886.
Little River Township, Smith's Shops, Wednesday, Dec, 22nd, 1886.
Seventy-first Township, Sessom's Store, Thursday, Dec. 23rd, 1886.
Quewhiffle Township, Cabin Branch, Friday, Dec. 24th, 1886.

After this date all taxes that are not paid will be collected as the law directs.

I hope all will come forward and pay their taxes, and save further trouble and cost.

dec 9-tf NEILL McQUEEN, Sheriff.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature for the charter of a State Bank at this place.

dec 9 4t

ESTABLISHED 1832.

CASSARD'S PURE STAR BRAND LARD

IS THE BEST.

Try It And You Will Use No Other.

For sale by the following reliable grocers:

WALTER WATSON, G. & R. INGRAM.
J. R. VANN, A. A. JOHNSON & CO.,
H. M. ANDERSON, J. A. D. BOONE, Agt.,
A. E. RANKIN & CO.

G. CASSARD & SON,

517 to 525, W. Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

Curers of the celebrated "STAR BRAND" mild cured Hams and Breakfast Bacon.

AGENT FOR FAYETTEVILLE:

J. M. BROWN.

dec 9 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. 16

To take effect at 1:00 P. M., Sunday, Dec. 5, 1886.

TRAIN NORTH.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Bennettsville,		8:30 a. m
Shoe Heel,	9:37 a. m.	9:47 a. m.
Fayetteville,	11:37 a. m.	11:55 a. m.
Sanford,	1:55 p. m.	2:15 p. m.
Ore Hill,		3:26 p. m.
Liberty,		4:23 p. m.
Greensboro,	5:45 p. m.	6:15 p. m
Pond,	7:45 p. m.	

Dinner at Sanford.

TRAIN SOUTH.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Pond,		7:30 a. m.
Greensboro,	9:00 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
Liberty,		11:24 a. m.
Ore Hill,		12:25 p. m.
Sanford,	1:40 p. m.	2:00 p. m.
Fayetteville,	4:05 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
Shoe Heel,	6:05 p. m.	6:15 p. m
Bennettsville,	7:25 p. m.	

Dinner at Sanford.

Freight and Passenger Train North leaves Bennettsville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1.30 P. M., and arrives at Shoe Heel at 3.35 P. M., leaves Shoe Heel at 4.10 P. M., and arrives at Fayetteville at 7.45 P. M.

Freight and Passenger Train South leaves Fayetteville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6.00 A. M., arrives at Shoe Heel at 8.22 A. M., leaves Shoe Heel at 10.15 A. M., and arrives at Bennettsville at 12.20 P. M.

Freight and Passenger Train North leaves Fayetteville daily at 10:00 A. M., arrives at Sanford at 2.30 P. M. leaves Sanford at 3.30 A. M., and arrives at Greensboro at 9.00 P. M.

Freight and Passenger Train South leaves Greensboro at 8.50 A. M., arrives at Sanford at 3.15 P. M., leaves Sanford at 4.00 P. M., and arrives at Fayetteville at 7.50 P. M.

W. E. KYLE, General Passenger Agent.

J. W FRY, General Superintendent.

sept 23 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Over-Stocked

And a depressed money market.

Knock Down Prices.

I am determined, if prices control, that my Christmas Goods shall go. It costs very little to examine and compare prices. Money saved is money made.

HEADQUARTERS

is the place to buy.

G. A. THOMSON.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!

Don't smoke if you can help it, but if you will, smoke

Headquarter's Full Havana,

HAND MADE, 6 FOR 25 CENTS, OR

AGENCY FOR

Tansill's Far Famed Punch, 5 cents straight.

GEO. A. THOMSON, Headquarters.

HEADQUARTERS,

G. A. THOMSON!

To the Front, 1886.

A Word to the Wise:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

BUY WHERE YOU CAN BUY CHEAPEST.

Examine Headquarter's Stock.

50 Boxes American Lye,
50 Boxes Star Lye,
50 Boxes Royster's Stick Candy,
25 Buckets French Candy,
50 Boxes F. W. No. 1 Oysters,
50 Boxes Laundry Starch,
50 Boxes Laundry Soap,
50 Boxes Adamant Candles,
25 Boxes Wax Candles,
25 Boxes Horsford's Bread Preparation,
50 Boxes Patapsco Baking Powders,
25 Boxes American Sardines,
25 Boxes Taylor & Co's. Jelly,
75 Boxes Crackers, (Assorted),
5 Bbls. R. R. Mills Snuff,
60 Boxes R. R. Mills Snuff,
25 Boxes Ladie's Choice Snuff,
25 Boxes Ralph's Snuff
25 Boxes Lorrillard's Snuff,
50 Boxes Tobacco,
150 Bbls. Flour,
25 Bbls. Sugar,
50 Sacks Coffee,
100 Sacks Salt,
25 Bbls. Molasses,
25 Boxes Cheese,
25 Bbls. Apples,
5,000 lbs. Nuts,
50 Boxes Raisins,
1,000 Cocoanuts,
25,000 Cigars,
25 Boxes Pearline,
25 Boxes Axle Grease,
2,000 lbs. Shot,
25 Boxes Soda,
200 Boxes Canned Goods,
5 Bbls. Soda,
5 Bbls. Rice,
15 Bbls. Petroleum Oil,
500 Reams Paper,
5 Bbls. Cotton and Paper Twine,
100,000 Paper Bags, ½ lb. to 14 lbs.

Butter, Lard, &c., &c.

ANY AND EVERYTHING OFFERED BY THE GROCERY TRADE

—CAN BE FOUND AT—

G. A. Thomson's,

Headquarters

—MY STOCK OF—

CROCKERY,
GLASS WARE,
CUTLERY,
HARDWARE,
TIN,
WOOD and
WILLOW WARE,

WITH CORDAGE IS COMPLETE.

My Stock Of

Xmas Goods

In transit and unbroken, far excels anything I have ever offered.

And a Jumbo Stock of

Fire Crackers

FIRE WORKS.

300 Boxes Fine Crackers.

HEADQUARTERS,

G. A. Thomson.

dec 2 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMFNTS.

WAGON YARD LOT FOR SALE!

On Monday, December 13th, I will sell at public auction the site of the old Wagon Yard building. Between this time and the day of sale, it will be surveyed and laid off into lots, four fronting on Hay Street, suitable for the erection of stores or dwellings, and four fronting on the street in the rear. Parties interested can learn full particulars and get accurate description of lots by calling at my office any time between now and the day of sale.

dec 9-1t E. J. LILLY.

To the Public.

Application will be made to the Legislature to convene in January prox., for a Bank Charter, to be organized and operated in Fayetteville, and also for a charter for a Savings Bank to be located in same place.

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 8, 1886. dec 9-4t

LIPPINCOTT'S··LIPPINCOTT'S··LIPPINCOTT'S

Leads all other Magazines
In Tales of Fiction — A New Departure
Poems of Interest
Pleasing Short Stories
Interesting Miscellany — 25 cts.
Notes of Progress
NEARLY — Choice Selections
200 — Original Contributions
PAGES IN EACH ISSUE — Topics of the Times
Terse Gems
A Complete New Novel — Superlative Merit
By some favorite author in each No.

Giving a library of 12 new and valuable works, worth from $15.00 to $18.00 annually, at the nominal sum of 25 cents per month Subscription, $3.00 yearly. Stories by John Habberton, Frances Hodgson Burnett, Julian Hawthorne, Lucy C. Lillie, etc., etc., will appear in early issues

Circulars, giving details, etc., mailed on application

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY
715 and 717 Market St., Philadelphia

dec 9 tf

To enumerate would tire; this we avoid. Remember, what you want we will supply.

Housekeepers

need not worry. We save them trouble. Send in your orders.

A. S. HUSKE & CO., Fancy Grocers.

Resale of the Guthrie Residence.

The purchaser of my dwelling house on Green street having refused to comply with the terms of the sale made on Nov. 30th, 1886, and make good his bid for the same, said property will be resold at public auction on Monday, the 13th day of December, 1886, at 12 o'clock M., at the Market House in Fayetteville, on same terms, viz.: One-half cash, balance on 3, 6, 9 and 12 months' credit, with interest from day of sale at 8 per cent. per annum. Possession given January 1st, 1887.

dec 2 ts WM. A. GUTHRIE.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

Warm, comfortable shoes are essential to health. The Fayetteville Boot & Shoe house of S. Behrends, Starr's corner, H. R. Persse, manager, keeps a large assortment of Boots and Shoes made to order for their trade. Their goods and prices will give satisfaction. Give them a call.

dec 2 tf

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following described articles of personal property have been seized by me in this District for violation of the United States Internal Revenue Laws, viz.:

Two barrels Corn Whiskey, said to belong to J. M. Foust.

One barrel Corn Whiskey, said to belong to Pool & Co.

One barrel Rye Whiskey, said to belong to W. A. Bailey.

One barrell Rye Whiskey, said to belong to Geo. A. Lathrop & Co.

One barrel Wheat Whiskey, said to belong to C. G. Bailey.

Any person claiming any interest in said property is hereby requested to appear and make claim thereto within thirty days from this date and show cause why said property should not be forfeited to the United States.

Given under my hand and seal of office this 29th day of November, 1886.

WM H. YARBOROUGH, Collector 4th District N. C.

dec 2 tf

Ladies' and Gentlemen's

Fine Foot Gear.

As Sole Agent for the sale of the popular and celebrated

ZIEGLER BROTHERS'

FINE SHOES,

we are constantly receiving new and fresh additions to our Stock.

All the Novelties

are received as soon as introduced on the market. We possess the finest facilities in the State for properly handling Fine Shoes, and our stock is always full and complete. Remember I am the only party here who can buy

Ziegler Bros'.

SHOES

and they are guaranteed to be the best Shoe made. In buying look for the brand, "ZIEGLER BROS." None genuine without it.

FRANK THORNTON.

nov 25 tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Geo. Brandt

Is always prepared to exhibit to the trade a full line of Choice Goods, such as is usually found in a first-class Dry Goods Store.

Geo. Brandt

has just opened a Beautiful Line of Blankets.

ALL-WOOL BLANKETS,

—10-4 and 11-4 WIDE.—

For Fine Wool Diagonal

Dress Goods,

in all popular shades,

GO TO

Geo. Brandt's.

GO TO GEO. BRANDT'S FOR

Corsets.

Dr. Warner's Health Corsets, Dr. Warner's Hip Glove Corsets, the Self Conforming Renowned

PIVOT CORSET.

This Corset expands and contracts with the breathing, and yields to every movement of the wearer, constantly making an easy and elegant fit.

The top and bottom of the front of the Corset are pivoted near the waist, allowing easy play backward and forward.

They are held in position by stays in the pockets of the detached edges, and by an elastic connection.

They each play freely upon an underlying extension, which prevents the body from protruding.

This Corset is only to be had from

GEORGE BRANDT.

Call and see Geo. Brandt's

GAITERS FOR $3.

Geo. Brandt has introduced a first-class line of Fine Calf Gaiters at the popular price of $3. They are made in Congress, Button and Bals. Every pair warranted and guaranteed to be of Fine Calf and Latest Style. This Shoe is in reach of every purchaser, and should be examined by one and all. Also a full line of Fine Calf Hand Sewed Gaiters in the leading styles of fashion. Patent Leather Dancing Pumps and Oxford Ties at

Geo. Brandt's

Geo Brandt's is the place to find shoes made purposely for school children, with honest tops and honest bottoms, shoes which will give satisfaction. A cordial invitation is extended to all in want of goods to visit the Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar.

GEO. BRANDT, Fayetteville, N. C.

dec 2 tf

We have OYSTERS every night, Tuesday night excepted, and, when storms do not prevent, FISH two nights of each week.

A. S. HUSKE & CO. Fancy Grocers, Hay Street.

dac 2 tf

WILL GIVE THE

Highest Prices for Country Produce, Shingles, &c.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

R. R. Mills Snuff,

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

—FOR—

RAISINS,
COCOANUTS and
CITRON,

Spices and Essences

Call at A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

MEATS,
FLOURS,
SUGARS and
COFFEES,

with Fancy Groceries both heavy and light, Sold by A. S. HUSKE & CO.

AN OPEN LETTER.

NEW YORK, January 1, 1886.

To the Public, Property Owners and Consumers of House Paints:

During the past eleven years every gallon of our paints has been sold under our positive guarantee—that any building would be re-painted at our expense if not satisfactory when painted with our paints, and not remaining satisfactory for a proper term of years thereafter. In view of the apparently low prices at which cheaply made benzine and water paints are offered, and the difficulty experienced in discriminating between the best paints and paints of inferior character, we now add to our previous guarantee the additional guarantee of cost, thus placing the low price of our paint beyond doubt.

We authorize any dealer to furnish our paints free of cost to any buyer who, having painted his building with our paints, can demonstrate that our paint has not cost 10 per cent. less for paint used than cost would have been for either pure white lead and linseed oil or any other mixed paint in this country.

Very Respectfully,
LONGMAN & MARTINEZ.

SEND FOR SAMPLE CARD OF COLORS.

Pemberton & Prior

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

—FOR FANCY—

Candies, Crackers and Cakes, Fruits, &c., &c.,

Stop at A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

Smoke, Smoke, Smoke!
To, To, To!
Your, Your, Your!
Heart's, Heart's, Heart's!
Content, Content, Content!
But buy your

CIGARS

of A. S. HUSKE & CO.

F. I. L. L. I., No. 11,

and quite a line of O. K. Cigars constantly on hand.

Bargains! Bargains!

—IN—

Millinery Goods, Felt Hats, &c.,

TO CLOSE OUT STOCK FOR THIRTY DAYS.

Elegant Silk Handkerchiefs,

Mufflers, Hoisery, Gloves,
Collars & Cuffs, Hoods, Dolls, &c.,

—EOR—

Christmas and Holiday Presents.

M. E. DYE.

THE FARMER'S COLUMN.

Farm Manures.

From this time on until April keep the pig pens, cattle pens and sheds, and stables and barnyards well littered with pine straw because it is somewhat easier to handle with the fork, and makes a nice bed, but no better manure than leaves. The tramping of the stock will cut the litter up fine, and becoming mixed with the droppings, the farmer will have, by spring many loads of rich manure. If farmers would only pen all their stock at night, and every night, and keep all the stalls well littered, they would make much more manure than they do, and such as would improve their land and render the use of commercial fertilizers both profitable and desirable.

At favorable times during the autumn get out from the swamps or along marsh and river sides, the muck and other decayed matter, take it at once to the fields and spread it on the surface quite thick. After this is spread apply on top of it 10 barrels —25 bushels—of either shell or rock lime, or more of agricultural lime; or, in place of the lime, 50 to 100 bushels of marl per acre. The action of the frost and lime on the muck all winter will thoroughly temper it, and a good dressing—say 50 loads to the acre—will advance the soil to a high degree of fertility. Some little experience with this same swamp muck leads us to value it very highly. Farmers are throwing away a stupendous crop producer in suffering the vast deposits of swamp muck near them to lie unutilized.

The scrapings of the forest is another vast, but too much neglected, source of soil fertility. In general it should be taken direct to the fields, and thus save repeated hauling and handling. But some of it ought to be used in and about the stables, barnyards, &c. So long as there is any poor land on the farm, this source of manure ought not to be neglected.

Ashes are an indispensable and most valuable farm manure. A large quantity may be saved in the course of one winter from the fires of the family. But this resource should not be the sole dependence. The dead trees, logs, stumps, &c., to be found about most farms, if burned, would furnish a larger supply, and could hardly be put to better purpose. Convert all such rubbish into ashes for the crops.

An Open Winter and a Good Wheat Year.

"You may depend upon it," said a Rockland county farmer to a New York *Tribune* reporter last week, "we will have an open winter and a good wheat year; the goose bone says so." The goose bone is accepted by many Rockland county people as better authority than Wiggins or than their Hackensack neighbor DeVoe. In many farm houses it will soon be found hanging in the hall, and upon its predictions some men place the fullest reliance. The real prophetic bone, it is claimed, can only be obtained from a goose that was hatched out in the spring, and the goose must not be killed until the Indian summer has passed away. A bone taken from a goose hatched in May last year has a row of dots around the keel of it, indicating the temperature; and the darker the spots the colder the weather. It is claimed that the marks dividing the bone indicate the three winter months, December beginning at the front. Those who have read this year's bone carefully say it indicates more regular weather than that of last year, and not so severe. There will not be many days during which the running water will freeze. The coldest weather will occur during the first half of January and in that time there will be several days of freezing. It will be the severest part of the whole season. Near the point of the bone the discoloration is a little heavy, thus showing that the first day of winter will give proof of the season's change. This will be followed by rising temperature and faffing weather for Christmas.

January will be ushered in with cold and the cold will strengthen as the days lengthen, the coldest day of the winter being about January 8. The severe weather will be brief, followed by rising temperature and heavy thaws, and the last half of the month will see many rains and snows. During February there will not be any very cold weather, but it will be rather a disagreeable month, with snows and rains. A few cold days will be all that February will contribute to winter. An early and decided thaw is among the promises of the bone. The February thaw will overthrow the mountain streams, and disastrous floods may be looked for.

Keeping Hogs Over Winter.

It may be laid down as a rule of general application that no farmer can afford to keep hogs over winter, except for breeding purposes. The amount of feed required to keep a hog in only moderate thrift through winter is great and is almost absolute waste, only serving to keep the animal alive, as it were, to a season when it can forage for itself and grow some. Even pigs at five or six months had better be killed in December, rather than to waste feed on them all winter. Summer or fall pigs kept over the second slaughtering season invariably cost more than their pork will sell for. If then the manure has been wasted, there is a pretty heavy loss on them.

Besides, the longer a hog is kept the greater is the risk of loss by disease and accident. Cholera does not often attack young pigs. It is the older hogs and generally those that are wintered, that take the cholera, or stray away, or are stolen.

The cheapest pork is that at nine or ten months, covering the summer season, and that does not have to be wintered; say February or March pigs fatted and killed in December. And spring and summer pigs, even pigs that come so late as July or August, with good keep and pick of the fields in autumn, make respectable sized and cheap pork by the Christmas holidays. We would never think of wintering-over such stock. It does not pay to do so.

Yet we know there are circumstances under which hogs may be, and often are, kept over all winter to advantage. There are some farms that afford even good winter range for hogs, and where they may be kept without protection and on very small increase of feed. Setting aside the liabilities to disease and loss, it will then pay to keep over. But such conditions are rare, and do not invalidate the general rule.

Corn Meal for Milch Cows.

As cold weather approaches some part of the cow's ration should be corn meal. It may not be better than linseed or cotton-seed meal freed from husk, but farmers have become accustomed to its use, and are in less danger from overfeeding. Some kind of oily food is necessary to overcome the loss of heat from exposure to the cold. For this reason it is equally important that cows should be sheltered from severe cold as much as possible. If the milk is very blue in cold weather few stop to think that the reason is that the carbon in the food which should go into cream and butter has been taken by the cow to maintain animal heat. In other words, the cow has practically been eating cream and butter, which is rather too expensive either as a feed or fuel.

STATE NEWS.

The Vote of North Carolina.

The vote of the State, as officially declared, shows that for Congress in the first district Louis C. Latham, Democrat, received a majority of 2,755 over L. J. Barrett, Independent Democrat. In the second district F. M. Simmons, Democrat, received a majority of 1,658 over J. E. O'Hara, colored, Republican, and a majority of 10,162 over J. B. Abbott, colored, Republican; third district, C. W. McClammy, Democrat, received a majority of 6,311 over F. D. Koonce, Republican; fourth district, John Nichols, Labor, received a majority of 1,438 over John W. Graham, Democrat; fifth district, J. M. Brower, Republican, has a majority of 1,580 over J. W. Reid, Democrat, and a majority of 12,098 over J. R. Winston, Independent; sixth district, Alfred Rowland, Democrat, has a majority of 6,602 over Charles R. Jones, Independent Democrat, and a majority of 13,355 over W. E. Mays, Labor; seventh district, J. S. Henderson, Democrat, has a majority of 9,164 over J. E. Walker Republican; eighth district, W. H. H. Cowles, Democrat, has a majority of 4,672 over L. L. Green, Republican; ninth district, T. D. Johnson, Democrat, has a majority of 4,740 over W. H. Malone, Independent, and a majority of 8,820 over A. H. Jones, Republican.

Total vote cast: First district, 24,505; second district, 33,814; third district, 23,907; fourth district, 30,288; fifth district, 26,728; sixth district, 22,893; seventh district, 13,937; eighth district, 15,338; ninth district, 21,704.

Total vote of the State for Congressmen, 213,114. Average majority of the Democratic State ticket, about 23,000. Total vote of the State for Chief Justice, 211,507.

Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

From the Wilmington Review.

The report of the officers of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad for the 51st year in the history of that road certainly makes a fine showing. The capital stock of the company is $2,500,000. It owes a funded debt of $2,500,000, against which the Trustees have a sinking fund of $1,712,000, leaving about $800,000 of bonded debt, and a floating debt of $187,000, or a total debt of less than a million. The railroad construction, &c., foots up $4,380,000, the entire assets being $6,336,000—and the profits of the company, besides dividends, have been $1,155,404. The receipts of the company last year were, for through passengers $174,000, for local passengers $118,000, through freights $190,000, local freights $259,000, U. S. mail $84,000, and other items, aggregating $861,639. The expenses were $487,639, leaving the net reciepts $374,000. The Nashville branch will be completed by Spring. The others are the Scotland Neck Road, the branch to Plymouth through Tarboro, the Fayetteville branch, the Smithfield branch and the Clinton branch.

The Composition of the Legislature.

Raleigh Cor. of the Richmond Dispatch.

There are fewer lawyers in the Legislature-elect than ever before known—hardly more than half a dozen. It is composed mainly of farmers and business-men, mainly the former. There are few professional men of any kind. Some people speak of the Legislature as one which will do a good deal of "tearing down." A prominent gentleman said yesterday that it was a sensible body—quite up to the average—and that it was not thought by him that it would make many new paths; it would follow the old roads. It might make some cut-offs. The lease extension question, so far as the North Carolina road is concerned, is quite likely to be put in some sort of shape, so that the Legislature can look at it. It is said by some that some sort of a report as to the matter may be made in the next thirty days. If the Legislature gets on the matter there will be some lively debates.

Dots from Various Points.

Statesville *Landmark:* The report of the county finance committee for the year ended December 1st will interest the taxpayers. It will be seen that the treasurer received and disbursed or has on hand $35,533.36. This takes no account of the State tax. The bonded indebtedness of the county is $44,200. Adding together seven of the items in the supplemental statement of the committee, it is seen that courts and crime have cost the people in a year in the neighborhood of $8,000. This is an awful burden for tax-payers to have to bear. ——Col. A. B. Andrews has been reinstated as president of the Western North Carolina Railroad and Maj. J. W. Wilson as chief engineer. Wise conduct on the part of the owners of the property. ——The new crop of tobacco thus far received on this market is of exceedingly poor quality and as a consequence there has been very small demand for it. Good tobacco is in great demand, and will bring fine prices here.

Raleigh *News and Observer:* Mr. Snodgrass received a telegram yesterday, dated Dec. 1st, saying that the street cars had been shipped and would be forwarded with dispatch. He has also been advised of the last shipment of iron, of which there is enough to complete all the lines now projected. So far, about three miles of railway are completed, and the remainder of the lines will be constructed as rapidly as seventy-five hands can do the work. There is scarcely any doubt as to commencing operations next week. The touch-me-not, frolicsome little Mexican mules are supposed to be well broken, and the arrival of the cars is now the only thing necessary to the beginning of real business.

Raleigh *Recorder:* In the Baptist denomination, here in North Carolina, there are a few men of wonderful pulpit power. There are only two or three. Naturally they have been most successful. ——Dr. Nelson says I. A. Suggs's speech on Saturday was not only a fine speech, but was in elegant taste. The speech of the convention, however, was that of T. B. Bell, Thursday night, on the subject of Foreign Missions. ——Rev. D. A. Woodson of Harrellsville, N. C., has received calls from churches in Princess Anne county, Va., and from Norfolk county, Va., and will probably accept one of them and return to his native State. ——Our crowded columns last week forbade us to say what we wished to about Wilmington's hospitality. And, indeed, words do fail us now. Did ever a pastor do better than the peerless Pritchard? The newspapers were especially gracious. The *Star* furnished full and excellent reports of the proceedings of the Convention, and daily distributed one hundred copies gratuitously among the delegates. ——Rev. Mrs. Moon has been preaching recently in Winston. We do not know how many brethren went up to be prayed for, but suspect there were many. There seems to be little difficulty for her to get "mourners." The trouble comes after she has taken her departure. Those who profess religion during her meetings are not noted for their stickativeness.

The general sentiment over the reelection of Col. A. B. Andrews is one of satisfaction.

ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS

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The Fayetteville
Book AND Music Store.

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Are larger than the combined sales of all other makes. The Aurora Watch is emphatically the best Watch made.

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Is doubtless the finest display of these goods to be seen in North Carolina.

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I have 500 Cords Seasoned Wood and Lightwood by the car load.
dec 2 2t A. J. BRANNON, Hope Mills.

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Everybody in North Carolina who is not already a subscriber, to send their address on postal card, for sample copy of the WEEKLY NEWS AND OBSERVER and special offer during December.

Address,
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Scribner's Magazine
PUBLISHED MONTHLY
With Illustrations.

FIRST NUMBER READY DEC. 15TH

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE will be in the widest sense a magazine of general literature, and each number will be fully illustrated.

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There is much excellent fiction, including a serial by Harold Frederic; stories extending through several numbers by H. C. Bunner, J. S. of Dale, and others; and short stories by R. L. Stevenson, Joel Chandler Harris, T. A. Janvier, Miss Jewett, Octave Thanet, H. H. Boyesen, Miss Crosby, and a host of others.

Notable special papers to be published very early are General F. A. Walker's on Socialism; Dr. William Hayes Ward's on Babylonian Cylinders; Mr. John C. Ropes' on the Portraits of Cæsar; Captain Greene's on Coast Defence, etc., etc.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE will be published at $3.00 a year, or 25 cents a copy. Subscriptions may be sent to any newsdealer or bookseller, or to

Charles Scribner's Sons, Publishers,
743 AND 745, BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
nov 18 tf

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A No. 1 Family Horse, 8 years old. Will work anywhere. Gentle and kind.
nov 18-tf M. E. DYE.

REMOVAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED has removed to the store in the Dobbin House building formerly occupied by Mr. J. G. Oehrl and more recently by Mr. Daniel Kelly, where he will be pleased to serve his old and new customers in all goods in his line.
may 13-tf W. J. MYROVER.

Weavers Wanted.

One half dozen experienced four loom weavers can secure steady work and good wages by applying to the superintendent of Bluff Factory, Fayetteville, N. C.
H. W. LILLY, Treas.,
noe 18 4t B. C. & Bluff Mill.

For Rent.

The three-story brick building on the corner of Hay street near the C. F. & Y. V. Railway depot. This is a large, comfortable house with good rooms, and being centrally located, will answer admirably for a hotel or boarding house. For terms, etc., apply to MRS. JOS. OTTERBOURG,
oct 28-tf Greensboro, N. C.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having this day qualified in the Superior Court of Cumberland county as Administrator of the estate of Nathan Johnson, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before the 30th of November, 1887, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

MALCOM McMILLAN, Adm'r
N. W. Ray, Atty. of Nathan Johnson.
dec 2 6t

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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A golden opportunity for what?

Why, to buy Dry Goods At NEW YORK COST!

K. LEWALD,

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Has determined to devote his time and energies in the future exclusively to the SHOE BUSINESS,

and for that reason he now offers his entire stock of

DRY GOODS
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These goods are all new and fresh—no old, shop-worn goods, but all bought within

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If the people want handsome, new, desirable and stylish

DRESS GOODS, CALICOES, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, BLANKETS, SHEETING, SHIRTING, HOSIERY, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, OR ANYTHING IN DRY GOODS,

They should call on

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HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Seeing is believing: If you don't believe the above, come to S. Brandt's old stand and you will quickly be convinced. These goods must be sold, and

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☞ Mr. CHAS. H. CALAIS is still at the old Brandt stand, and will be pleased to have his friends call on him. nov 25-4t

LIVERY.

Excellent Horses
FOR THE
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I have recently made additions to my stock of excellent horses for riding and driving; and lady-riders, especially, can be furnished with an animal of fine action and spirit, and at the same time gentle and safe. Comfortable carriages and buggies, an elegant and stylish phaeton, with good stock and careful drivers, give me confidence in a continuance and even increase of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me.
may 13 tf GEO. A. BURNS.

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Insurance for One Day

WILL COST YOU

but 25 cents, and in case of your death by accident The Travelers' Insurance Company will pay your legal representative $3,000; or, if you receive injuries disabling you from attention to the duties of your occupation, will pay you $15.00 per week during the period of your disability. Secure a ticket.

$3,000 insurance one month, $4.50; one year, $15. Proportionate rates for larger and smaller amounts. Every merchant should take a ticket or policy before going North for his fall stock.

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aug 26-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

Executor's Sale of Land.

Under a power of sale contained in the last will and testament of Margaret and Effie Stewart, deceased, I will sell at public auction on Monday, December 13, 1886, on the premises, a tract of land containing about 158 acres, adjoining the lands of McRaney, Rackley and Scull, in 71st township, it being the home place of the said deceased parties. I will also sell at the same time and place a lot of corn, peas and other produce. Terms of sale, cash.

N. R. McNEILL, Executor.
H. L. COOK, Atty.
nov 11-4s.

WALTER WATSON,

RAY'S CORNER, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

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—TO—
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A FULL LINE OF THE VERY BEST

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—CAN BE FOUND AT THE—
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Manufacturer of all kinds of
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WAR STORIES for BOYS and GIRLS. GEN. BADEAU, chief-of-staff, biographer and confidential friend of Gen. Grant, and one of the ablest and most popular of living military writers, will contribute a number of papers describing in clear and vivid style some of the leading battles of the civil war. They will be panoramic descriptions of single contests or short campaigns, presenting a sort of literary picture-gallery of the grand and heroic contests in which the parents of many a boy and girl of to-day took part.

The SERIAL STORIES include "Sman and Suanita," an admirably written story of Mexican life, by Francis Courtenay Baylor, author of "On Both Sides;" also, "Jenny's Boarding-House," by James Otis, a story of life in a great city.

SHORT ARTICLES, instructive and entertaining, will abound. Among these are: "How a Great Panorama is Made," by Theodore R. Davis, with profuse illustrations; "Winning a Commission" (Naval Academy), and "Recollections of the Naval Academy;" "Boring for Oil" and "Among the Gnawells," with a number of striking pictures; "Child sketches from George Eliot," by Julia Magruda; "Victor Hugo's Tales to his Grandchildren," recounted by Brander Matthews; "Historic Girls," by E. S. Brooks. Also interesting contributions from Nora Perry, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Joaquin Miller, H. H. Boyesen, Washington Gladden, Alice Wellington Rollins, J. T. Trowbridge, Lieutenant Fredrick Schwatka, Noah Brooks, Grace Denio Litchfield, Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt, Mary Mapes Dodge, and many others, etc., etc.

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Everybody go to
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New Crockery Store
and see the beautiful
HOLIDAY GOODS
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july 22 tf

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AT $6.50 PER TON, DELIVERED FREE.
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50,000 Bus. WHITE OATS.
10,000 Bus. MIXED WHITE CORN.
200 Bus. SEED WHEAT.
Tons TIMOTHY HAY.
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